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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

28,179 ** PARIS, MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1973 Established 1887

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: ...dy cloudy. Temp. 70-66 (26-19). Tomorrow ...y. Yesterday's temp. 82-62 (31-20). LON-...: Partly cloudy. Temp. 73-64 (23-18). ...orrow similar. Yesterday's temp. 72-63 ...7). CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Sunny. ...p. 86-62 (32-17). NEW YORK: Cloudy. ...p. 76-66 (24-19). Yesterday's temp. 76-67 ...9).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2.

Austria	8 S.	Lebanon	90 P.
Belgium	12 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	12 L.Fr.
Denmark	2.25 D.Kr.	Morocco	1.50 Dh.
Eire (Incl. tax)	11 P.	Netherlands	1 Fl.
Finland	1.40 F.M.	Nigeria	2/6
France	1.50 Fr.	Norway	2.25 N.Kr.
Germany	1 D.M.	Portugal	8 Esc.
Great Britain	10 P.	Spain	18 Ptas.
Greece	72 Drs.	Sweden	1.25 S.Kr.
India	Rs. 2.75	Switzerland	1.50 S.Fr.
Iran	25 Rials	Turkey	7.50
Italy	300 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	30c
Israel	1.57.40	Yugoslavia	6 D.



United Press International.

Mr. and Mrs. Juan D. Peron as he addressed his Justicialista party in Buenos Aires.

Peron Kicks Off Campaign For Presidency of Argentina

...ENOS AIRES, Aug. 19 (AP). ...n. Juan D. Peron told Ar... ...nes that their country is ...a *disastrous mess*" as he ...d off his campaign last ...; to recapture the presidency ...st in a 1955 coup.

...ousands of Justicialist party ...ates cheered when Gen. ...formally accepted the ...nation, and applauded wild... ...en he stripped off his jacket ...familiar gesture to identify ...the "shirtless" masses. The ...h was carried over nation... ...television.

...n. Peron and his third wife, ...l, the vice-presidential can... ...e, already had indicated ...would accept the nomina... Mrs. Peron sat next to the general in the auditorium here.

No Program

Gen. Peron said he would not present a sweeping development program because Argentina had to plan its economy and society carefully within its own possibilities and necessities.

"The superdeveloped countries are destroying themselves because technological advancement is ruining their natural wealth," he said. "They are the rich of the past . . . and we will be the rich of the future."

Gen. Peron, 77, said that doctors had pronounced him in good health and that he would campaign actively.

Mr. Peron returned from exile in June. Peronist Hector J. Campora, who was elected president in March, stepped down after 50 days in office to give Gen. Peron a chance to run.

At his suburban residence, Gen. Peron said his wife, if elected, "would carry out the least number of tasks possible, for besides being vice-president and president of the Senate, she also would have the Eva Peron Foundation."

Eva Peron, the general's second wife, died of cancer in 1952. She had considered running for vice-president that year, when Gen. Peron won his second term, but pressure from military leaders caused her to bow out.

Gen. Peron said his prime opponent in the Sept. 23 election, Ricardo Balbin, 69, of the Radical Civic Union, could fill "any position he wants in any future council of state." The statement revived speculation that Gen. Peron would fill some major posts in his government with opposition party members.

Vows to Speed Election Preparations

Papadopoulos Sworn In, Ends Martial Law, Amnesties Foes

By Mario S. Modiano

ATHENS, Aug. 19 (NYT).—George Papadopoulos, the former artillery colonel who seized power in Greece six years ago, today took the oath as the country's first president and promised an amnesty for some 300 political prisoners, including the man who tried to kill him in 1968.

At a solemn service in the Cathedral of Athens, Mr. Papadopoulos, 54, who abolished the Greek monarchy by decree June 1, was sworn in as president for eight years. He pledged to defend the country's religion, constitution, national independence and integrity.

In a nation-wide broadcast after the ceremony, President Papadopoulos announced a broad amnesty for jailed opponents of his army-backed government, the abolition of martial law and plans to form a "political cabinet" in October to speed preparations for general elections.

He said that the amnesty would include all "political" crimes against his government since the 1967 coup. About 300 Greeks are thought to be serving prison sentences or in jail awaiting trial for such activities as planting bombs, setting up subversive organizations or distributing anti-government literature.

The president's speech left some doubt whether 69 Greek Navy officers and civilians, including former foreign minister Evanghelos Averoff-Tossizza, who were indicted last week for the navy's abortive mutiny in May, would also be freed.

A government spokesman later told reporters that the amnesty also included the navy plotters, although the officers might still face disciplinary punishment. The cabinet is to meet tomorrow to draft the amnesty law and will clarify this point.

Mr. Papadopoulos said that he would sign another decree to "grant pardon to Alexandros Panaghoulis, who on Aug. 13, 1968, tried to assassinate me."

Panaghoulis, a 35-year-old army deserter, was first sentenced to death but his life was spared after a worldwide outcry. After two escape attempts Panaghoulis was put in solitary confinement in a military prison in Boyati, north of Athens.



United Press International.

President George Papadopoulos (foreground), and Vice-President Odysseus Angelis during ceremony yesterday.

His younger brother Stathis, who tried to help him escape, was sentenced last year to five years' imprisonment, then given 58 months more for draft-dodging. The two brothers are in the same prison but do not see each other.

Mr. Papadopoulos, in his speech, urged the Greeks to forget the past and unite to "face the future, which opens up broad and full of hope."

Archbishop Ieronymos, the Greek primate, officiated at the cathedral ceremony at which the president was sworn in. The nation's top military, church and civic leaders attended.

Mr. Papadopoulos looked grave as he placed his right hand on the gold-plated Gospel on a table and recited the presidential oath after the archbishop.

As the chief of state and his wife drove away between lines of troops presenting arms, the procession route to the president's office was filled mainly with foreign tourists.

A 21-gun salute by the military and some applause were heard.

Later, in his office, the president watched as Odysseus Angelis, 61, who had resigned as military commander in chief 48 hours earlier, was sworn in there as vice-president. The archbishop also administered that oath.

Both the president and the vice-president were appointed by name in the new constitution, which changed Greece from a monarchy to a republic. The constitution was approved in a nationwide referendum on July 29. No other candidates were allowed.

Under the constitution, which goes into effect today, the president has full legislative and executive powers over defense, foreign affairs and internal security and appoints the ministers who supervise those activities. The elected government and parliament are left to administer all other questions under the president's supervision.

In his speech today, Mr. Papadopoulos said that he had decided to advance his government's target date for parliamentary elections. He said: "The constitutional court that is essential to sanction the operation of political parties will be created in September, not December, 1973. A freely elected parliament will be set up in 1974, instead of early 1975." This implied that general elections would be held before November, 1974.

In October, he added, a cabinet of "political composition" will be set up to prepare for the elections. A government spokesman explained later that this would mean that most of the cabinet ministers belonging to the original military junta that seized power in 1967 would be replaced by civilians.

Mr. Papadopoulos told the people that after today's promulgation of the constitutional reforms, martial law was completely abolished.

Latest in Pacific Series

...rench Test a 3d Small A-Device

...LLINGTON, N.Z., Aug. 19 ...ers).—France continued its ...oversial nuclear test pro... ...in the South Pacific today ...a low-yield explosion over ...roa atoll, according to New ...nd Prime Minister Norman ...

...described the blast, third ...e 1973 series, as "relatively ..." and said it had a yield ...tween five and ten kilotons. ...e first explosion, on July 22, ...estimated at a little over five ...ons—about one-quarter the ...of the atomic bomb that ...oyed Hiroshima in Japan 28 ...ago.

...e second test, on July 29, was ...a small one.

French Say Nothing

French Defense Ministry ...sman in Paris had no com... ...to make when he was told ...Mr. Kirk's announcement. ...ch government practice is to ...nothing about the tests until ...eries is over. But observers ...e French capital believed ...'s test may be the last of ...ear's series.

Canberra, Australian Prime ...ter Gough Whitlam said ...us French tests had at... ...d worldwide opposition. ...g: "I am sure this latest ...will be equally condemned." ...tralia and New Zealand ...n injunction from the World ...at the Hague last June ...ining France from continu... ...nuclear tests in the South ...ic. But the French have not ...nized the competence of the ..., and did not appear at the ...edings.

...anwhile, the international ...t yacht Pri, damaged by a ...oard explosion two days ... it was freed by the French ... this month after the sec... ...nuclear test, has been told ...n carry out urgent repairs ...a island in French Polynesia. ... Fri was last reported ...g for Rarotonga in the Cook ...ds. It had been warned ...e to stay out of French ter... ...al waters in the South Pa...

...id McTaggart, skipper of ...Canadian nuclear protest ..., Greenpeace III, said in ...te, Tahiti, that six or seven ...ch sailors beat him up and ...im in the eye with a black... ...when they seized his vessel ...the Mururoa atoll test site ...Wednesday.

...ree other crew of the Green...

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Eight Fighters Involved

Laborites Protest Sale by U.S. Of British Fighters to Spain

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Aug. 19 (NYT).—A decision by the United States to sell British-made jet fighters to Spain has touched off a political controversy here.

The Spanish government, which has been unable for years to buy arms from Britain, will purchase eight British Harrier vertical take-off jets worth about $30 million from the United States. The planes are made for the U.S. Marine Corps by Hawker Siddeley factories in Britain.

Harold Wilson, the leader of the Labor party opposition, denounced what he called a "back-door sale," noting the long-standing policy here against selling weapons to "fascist Spain." He accused the Conservative government of "employing the United States as an arms trafficker."

"Spain is a blatantly fascist country," Mr. Wilson said. "There is not even the excuse that it belongs to the anthoritarian fringe of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization."

Embargo on Sales

From 1964 to 1970, when the Labor party governed Britain, London imposed an embargo on arms sales to Spain. After the Conservatives came to power three years ago, they reviewed the policy and announced that they would consider each application for arms purchases from Madrid on its merits. No arms have been sold under the present government.

"The next Labor government will cut off arms to fascist powers, and the United States will be informed that we cannot agree to any further sales, whether or not covered by contracts," Mr. Wilson said in his statement.

A major reason for the political agitation over the sale is the dispute between Britain and Spain over Gibraltar, the British colony that Spain wants returned. Underlying the comments of Mr. Wilson and other Labor party spokesmen yesterday was the fear that Madrid would use the jets to apply new pressure on Britain to give up the colony, which was ceded to Britain in 1713.

"Spain has made an illegal claim to British territory," Mr. Wilson said. "It refuses to agree to reference to the International Court and it seeks to enforce its claim by illegal and aggressive harassment of Gibraltans."

British government officials said that they were "fully consulted" by the United States on the deal with Spain. The officials noted that London had been satisfied by assurances from Madrid on several occasions that Spain would not seek to solve the Gibraltar problem by force.

Tension over the issue, however, has been rising in recent days.

Pro-Allende Union Chief Slain in Chile

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 19 (AP).—A progovernment transportation union leader was killed in renewed violence and strikes against the leftist regime of President Salvador Allende.

Mr. Allende said the nation was "living in a nightmare. The criminal wave of attacks must be stopped, whether they come from the right, the left or the ultra-left."

Gunmen ambushed a car belonging to Oscar Balboa, 31, the general secretary of one of Santiago's branches of MOPARE, the Patriotic Reconstruction Movement. The undersecretary of the interior, Daniel Vergara, blamed the attack on "reactionary bands."

Meanwhile, Gen. Cesar Ruiz resigned yesterday as Chile's transportation and public works minister after failing to resolve a crippling truck owners' strike.

The 55-year-old career officer was believed to feel that President Allende had not given him enough power to reach a settlement with the strikers. He also stepped down from his post as air force chief.

Medical Strike

In another development, 3,000 doctors of the 8,000-member Chilean Medical Association yesterday called a 48-hour strike for midnight tonight to protest shortages of medicine and instruments in Chilean hospitals.

The shortages stem largely from production problems and limited ability to pay for imports. A plasma shortage has resulted from the occupation of a private plasma laboratory by leftists who want

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

By Chotiner During '72

Woman Hired to Spy on McGovern

By J. Y. Smith and Martin Weil

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (WP).—A freelance journalist said last night that she had been hired by Murray M. Chotiner—a longtime political aide of President Nixon—to spy on the presidential campaign of Sen. George S. McGovern.

The journalist, Lucianne Cummings Goldberg of New York—who said she was paid $1,000 a week plus expenses—denied that she had misrepresented herself as a member of the press corps while in Mr. Chotiner's employ.

"I told Mr. Chotiner the only way I would accept this assignment was if I could write a book about it," she said. "I said, 'You're going to be implicated, and the whole silly spy thing will be part of the book.' And he said, 'Fine, go ahead, do a book after election day.'"

Mrs. Goldberg said that she has, in fact, completed three-quarters of a book about the McGovern campaign entitled "Diary of a Disaster."

She said she believed that the material she provided by telephone to two Washington-area numbers had gone to the White House.

"He [Mr. Chotiner] told me that only one person in the White House would know about the reports that I was filing," he said. "He alluded to the one person, but he never said who that was. I was conceited enough to think it might be the President, but it might have been somebody in the typing pool. I don't know."

A White House spokesman declined last night to comment on Mrs. Goldberg's allegations, and said that he had no knowledge of such a scheme as she described.

Mrs. Goldberg, 38, said that instructions from Mr. Chotiner were "to use your eyes and ears and tell us what you see and hear." She said that her reports did not include anything about the private lives of anyone on the McGovern press plane.

[However, the Washington Star-News reported that Mrs. Goldberg told an interviewer that:

[● When recruited for the assignment, she was told that "Nixon himself had approved it, and had turned to his old dirty-tricks

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



AP.

Murray M. Chotiner

Marylanders Cheer Agnew's Fight Talk

By Philip A. McCombs

CENTREVILLE, Md., Aug. 19 (WP).—Vice-President Agnew drew repeated cheers and shouts of support yesterday as he declared at a political picnic, "I intend to fight to establish my innocence of any wrongdoing."

In his first public appearance in his home state since the news broke that he is under federal investigation, Mr. Agnew got an enthusiastic response from the crowd of 1,000 as he continued a sharp counteroffensive against what he called the voices of "gloom and despair" in America.

"What we need is hope and faith in America [and to] forget the masochistic [persons who are] constantly looking at all that is wrong," Mr. Agnew said. Smiling and appearing relaxed, Mr. Agnew walked along a roped-off area and shook hands after his 10-minute speech.

Mr. Agnew came to this largely rural and conservative area to stump for Maryland State Sen. Robert E. Bauman, who is running in a special election Tuesday for Maryland's 1st District congressional seat, which was vacated by the suicide on May 24 of Rep. William O. Mills, a Republican.

Second Appearance

It was the Vice-President's second public speaking appearance since published reports two weeks ago that he is under federal investigation in connection with a federal probe in Maryland concerning alleged kickbacks to politicians from contractors doing business with the state.

Mr. Agnew spoke Wednesday at a convention in Denver of the International Boilermakers' Union and was also warmly received.

"Today, much of official Washington reminds me of a morbid crowd gathered around a fire-gutted building watching to see who will be the next corpse carried out," Mr. Agnew said yesterday.

Referring to news leaks of the federal investigation, he said, "They call themselves 'informed sources close to the investigation' . . . and they don't have any hesitancy about violating my civil rights . . . I intend to fight to establish my innocence of any wrongdoing."

While offering no specific refutation of allegations against him, Mr. Agnew promised both from the podium and during hand-shaking with the crowd that he would have "more to say later."

Rep. Mills killed himself after reports in the press that his 1971 campaign had failed to report a $25,000 contribution from undisclosed Nixon campaign funds.

The election campaign here to fill Rep. Mills's seat has been laced with talk by both Sen. Bauman and his opponent, State Sen. Frederick C. Malkus, about the "evil in government" and of "a terrible air of cynicism among voters."

Each candidate for the congressional seat here has traded on his own experience and conservative views to overcome this pessimistic atmosphere.

U.S. Plans Program of Wider Cancer Research

Emphasizes Detection, Prevention During 5-Year Accelerated Effort

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (NYT).—The White House has released a five-year national plan for combatting cancer that would accelerate research into the basic causes of the disease and better methods of treating it.

The plan emphasizes basic biomedical research; methods of detecting the disease earlier; minimizing those environmental hazards that contribute to the development of cancer, and preventing the disease from starting through such means as a still-undeveloped vaccine.

A steady increase in the amount of federal funds spent on cancer research is projected over the next eight years with the spending of $1.7 billion forecast in fiscal 1983, four times the amount spent in the 1973 budget.

"The strategic plan" for the national cancer program was one of four documents dealing with cancer made public Friday by the administration.

One of the others, the report of the National Cancer Advisory Board, is certain to compound the year-long fight between the administration and Congress over health funds because it urges even greater federal investments in cancer research than the White House has sought.

The advisory board, for example, urged that instead of budgeting $500 million for the National Cancer Institute for the current fiscal year, as the administration has done, $600 million be allocated.

The $600-million figure was written into the National Cancer Act of 1971, which was signed by President Nixon.

Congressional opponents of the administration have cited the failure of the White House to allot all the funds that had been voted for cancer as a prime example of the impoundment of health funds. Congressional leaders in the field of health have termed the President's action illegal.

Administration health leaders have stated that such vast amounts of money cannot be spent wisely because, for one thing, there are not sufficient numbers of trained researchers to work on all the cancer projects that might be started.

The five-year project would, under the plan, accelerate studies into:

● Viruses, which are known to cause cancer in animals and are believed by some scientists to cause the disease in man.

● Chemicals that are known to cause cancer in both man and animals.

● The interaction of viruses, chemicals and radiation, all of which are known to cause cancer individually.

● The modification of metabolic, nutritional and hormonal imbalances, which may cause or contribute to cancer.

● Blocking the conversion of normal cells to malignant ones.

The plan emphasized the need to expand cancer control centers, institutions that specialize in treatment.

Israeli Settlements ...ned in Arab Area

... AVIV, Aug. 19 (AP).— ...'s state radio said during ...eekend that 35 more Jewish ...ments would be built by ...n territories captured in the ...Mideast war; bringing the ... to 33.

Tripoli Confirms He Is Libyan

Israel Seen Likely to Reject Arab Extradition of Hijacker

JERUSALEM, Aug. 19 (UPI).—Israel probably will reject an extradition request by Lebanon, choosing to put Libyan plane-hijacker Mohammed Al-Touni on trial itself, a government official said today.

"We have not yet received anything by way of an extradition request," the official said, "and the feeling here is that the man will be brought to trial in Israel."

The official spoke before a scheduled weekly cabinet meeting at which, he said, the possibility of a Lebanese appeal to Israel was likely to be discussed.

An army spokesman said that contacts had not been made with Lebanese or United Nations truce-supervision officers at the northern border post of Rosh Hanikra, where representatives of the two countries have been known in the past to consult.

Reports from Beirut yesterday quoted Lebanese Premier Takieddin El-Sol as saying his country was considering an extradition request through the UN Armistice Commission.

Meanwhile, Tripoli radio confirmed that Al-Touni is a Libyan and has a history of mental trouble.

Jailed Near Jerusalem

Al-Touni, who commandeered a Lebanese-owned Middle East Airlines Boeing-707 to Israel on Thursday, is in jail near Jerusalem. A judge issued a 15-day detention order against the Libyan on Friday, before preparation of formal charges against him.

The Israeli official said that the Ministry of Transport has sent a letter to the International Civil Aviation Organization stating Israel's intention to try Al-Touni. The letter, he said, also instructed the ICAO to inform Libya and Lebanon of their responsibility to prevent arms-carrying passengers from boarding international flights originating from their territory.

Al-Touni said that when he boarded the MEA jet in Benghazi, without being searched, he had two pistols tucked under his belt.

The newspaper Haaretz said that if psychiatric examinations showed Al-Touni to be sane, he probably would be tried before a military court on hijacking charges. "Security people who spoke to Al-Touni say their first impression is that he is indeed mentally unstable," the paper said.

Arafat Unit Seen Opening Office In East Berlin

BERLIN, Aug. 19 (NYT).—Arab guerrilla organizations are expected to open an office in East Berlin next month to procure arms, money and other support from East Germany and the rest of the Soviet bloc, allied officials said yesterday.

A formal agreement for the Palestinian Liberation Organization to set up an office in East Berlin was reached earlier this month when Yassir Arafat, the head of the organization, visited East Germany during the Communist World Youth Festival.

Allied officials said there were indications that the office would be relatively small and manned by a handful of people. Arab guerrilla organizations have for years received arms, ammunition and funds from East bloc countries, primarily East Germany, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

The arrangement between Mr. Arafat and Erich Honecker, the East German Communist party chief, was the first formal accommodation granted Arab guerrillas by a member nation of the Warsaw Pact, the East European military alliance.

The mission of the guerrilla office, according to an East German statement, is "to further mutual understanding between the people of the German Democratic Republic and the Arab Palestinian people and to increase solidarity in the joint struggle against imperialism and Zionism and for social progress."



Associated Press.

HELP ON A HOT DAY—An appropriately dressed 4-year-old offering a traditionally garbed Beefeater a taste of her ice-lolly at the Tower of London during the hot spell, which abated a bit yesterday.

Zambia Bomb Said to Kill Chinese Aide

Another Is Injured, Diplomats Report

LUSAKA, Zambia, Aug. 19 (Reuters).—A mail bomb exploded at the Chinese Embassy here yesterday, killing at least one person and seriously wounding another, according to reports among diplomats.

A Chinese Embassy spokesman said, "We have nothing to tell you" and a Zambian government official declined to confirm or deny the reports.

The Soviet press agency, Tass, in a report from Lusaka, said a bomb, sent through the mail, had exploded in the Chinese Embassy.

Tass quoted unofficial reports as saying two people were killed. A third, who was seriously injured, would be operated on by a Soviet surgeon, Tass added.

The reports among the diplomats here did not suggest who might have sent the mail bomb to the closely guarded Chinese Embassy.

China's ambassador in Zambia is Li Chiang-fen. He has 10 diplomats here with him and an administrative staff of nearly 20. Many of the Chinese have their wives with them.

The embassy is in the residential suburb of Kabulonga.

Report by Exiles

In another incident, a suitcase bomb was planted last night at the headquarters of one of Rhodesia's three exiled African movements, according to officials of the organization.

Police on duty at the office of the Zimbabwe African People's Union declined to confirm or deny that explosives had been placed there.

Two weeks ago a bomb exploded in the office of Zambia's southern province cabinet minister, Andrew Mutemba, at Livingstone, 300 miles southwest of Lusaka, killing a 23-year-old secretary, Jenny Maswaya.



United Press Interna

ON PATROL—Cambodian soldier passes Buddhist statue near Highway 5 at Phnom P

'Spy' Flights To Cambodia Upset Japan

By Robert Trumbull

TOKYO, Aug. 19 (NYT).—A political storm is brewing in Japan over reports from Washington that American planes based on the Japanese island of Okinawa are being used in reconnaissance flights over Cambodia.

The opposition parties, which have attacked from the beginning the use of bases in Japan for the American effort in Indochina, are planning to raise the question of the Cambodia flights in the Diet (parliament), which is to resume deliberations Tuesday after a three-week pause caused by procedural squabbles between leftist and conservative groups.

Use of the sophisticated high-altitude SR-71 reconnaissance planes based on Okinawa for the Cambodia surveillance operations was disclosed in dispatches quoting Pentagon sources.

Government officials fear that opposition politicians will use the revelation to bolster allegations that Japan has been directly involved in Indochina through its working security treaty with the United States.

Tanaka Stand

Premier Kakuei Tanaka's government has held that reconnaissance flights may be undertaken from American bases in Japan without Japanese authorities being consulted beforehand, as required in the case of combat operations.

Before the United States returned jurisdiction over Okinawa to Japan, it was customary to route combat aircraft to that island from bases in Japan before sending them on to Vietnam. Thus, technically, the planes did not arrive in Southeast Asia direct from Japanese territory.

Even so, the use of Okinawa in direct support of the Vietnam war was a constant irritant to Japanese public opinion. The island, captured by American forces in World War II and retained until last year, had been nominally under Japanese "residual" sovereignty, although the American military exercised the administrative authority under a high commissioner who was also the commanding general of the island.

30 to 40 Are Wounded

5 Killed as Terrorist Bom Shatter Calm in Phnom Pe

By Thomas W. Lippman

PHNOM PENH, Aug. 19 (WP).—Terrorist bombs went off in Phnom Penh's crowded central market and two packed movie theaters today, killing at least five persons and wounding 30 to 40.

The explosions shattered the surprising calm that had prevailed in the city since Wednesday when American planes stopped bombing insurgent troops encircling the capital. But there was no way to tell whether the bombs presaged any further attacks or incidents, and they appeared to create no sense of panic. Two hours after the blasts, crowds were still lined up outside other theaters waiting to be admitted to later shows.

At all three bomb scenes, hundreds of curious but impassive bystanders gathered to watch rescue work and evacuation, resisting efforts of military police to move them away as everything went on normally nearby.

The first bomb detonated about 7:30 a.m. under a concrete drain in the center of the central market, which was filled with merchants and shoppers.

Most of the blast's force was absorbed by the concrete slabs covering the drain, but flying debris killed two persons and wounded another, and wrecked the stalls of two merchants.

About 2:30 p.m., a plastic went off under the seat movie theater on a main town street, next to a hot with Western journalists, three persons were killed, timates of the wounded from 15 to 28. Most of the were soldiers, who ar ted free to movie theat Sunday. The bomb went the middle of a section, theater reserved for the nesses said.

But there were also among the injured. The smeared lobby of the thea sidewalk outside were litte sandals, hats and shreds ing, some of them in th

Fifteen minutes later th a similar incident in a operated theater in a re quarter about two miles

The police and witnes conflicting counts of the of victims, but there wa one death and at least 1 were wounded. Doctors nearby Russian Friendsh pital refused to admit n to the crowded emergenc but there were several awaiting treatment outsid of them with injuries feet and legs.

The theater bombings spite of elaborate securi sures that include the of all patrons by military

The bombings marred ant Sunday on which th of this troubled capital h ed to be having as goo as possible under the stances.

Frolicking children an ing adults crowded siz stores, where merchand plentiful.

For foreigners, the big a dinner dance in hono departing wife of a Europ lomat—one of the las

"I'm an optimist ab city," the host said, "b one never knows."

Vietnam Toll List

SAIGON, Aug. 19 (Re More than 80,000 troops villans on both sides h killed, wounded or abduc the Vietnam cease-fire began in January, the Vietnamese military comm ported today.

Statistics showed tha than 30,000 Communist have been listed as kille eight months since the in into effect.

Meanwhile, South Vie and Communist troops cl two big battles outside City in the Central H and in the coastal pro Binh Dinh, leaving ab dead and wounded, acco government spokesmen

Russian Dissident Sakharov Tells of Warning by Official

MOSCOW, Aug. 19 (UPI).—Nuclear physicist Andrei D. Sakharov said yesterday that a top Soviet legal official has warned him that he was providing foreigners with information of interest to foreign intelligence services.

Dr. Sakharov, a dissident and the founder of the unofficial Committee for Human Rights, said the warning was made in an interview on Thursday with M. P. Malyarov, the deputy general procurator. The scientist gave some Western correspondents a written account of the session.

Dr. Sakharov, 52, who has come under increasing pressure in recent months from Soviet authorities because of his human rights activities, said he was reminded that he worked in secret areas "of special importance" and had agreed not to meet foreigners.

"But you meet foreigners and give them information which is of interest to foreign intelligence services, Dr. Sakharov quoted Mr. Malyarov as saying. "I ask you to consider all the seriousness of this warning and draw your own conclusions."

The physicist, who helped develop the Soviet hydrogen bomb, said he denied he had any contact with secret work for five years. He said he told Mr. Malyarov that his conversations with foreigners had nothing to do with state, military or technological secrets.

Throughout the more than one-hour meeting, Mr. Malyarov's assistant took notes and discounted his denials, Dr. Sakharov said. He quoted the assistant as saying meeting with foreigners played into "the hands of our enemies."

Dr. Sakharov, widely regarded as the most distinguished of the Soviet Union's dissidents, is said by his friends to fear that the increased official pressure on him is a prelude to his incarceration in a prison or a mental hospital.

For a long time, Dr. Sakharov, a member of the prestigious Russian Academy of Sciences, had appeared immune to official action because of his international reputation. But in September he was briefly detained when he protested outside the Lebanese Embassy against the slaying of Israelis by Arab terrorists at the Munich Olympics. In March, the secret police visited him for the first time and told him he was not "morally sound."

Dr. Sakharov quoted Mr. Malyarov as telling him that recently "your activities and pronouncements have taken on a more harmful and frankly anti-Soviet character and the procuracy, which guards the law and the interests of our society, can no longer stand aside."

Four Bombs Are Exploded In N. Ireland

BELFAST, Aug. 19 (UPI).—Bombs exploded four times around Northern Ireland early today, destroying three buildings and damaging Belfast's Regency Hotel. The police reported no injuries.

In three predawn attacks, the police said bombs demolished an inn and a fabrics store in Belfast suburbs and the courthouse of a village 30 miles south of the city.

Another bomb thrown from a passing car shortly before noon exploded outside the front entrance of Belfast's Regency Hotel. The police said the blast blew out the building's windows, but that all of its guests escaped harm.

In one of the attacks, gunmen firebombed the Stagecoach Inn in Dunmurray.

Flames Gut Inn

The police said several shots hit the arriving fire trucks, causing the firemen to seek safety while flames gutted the inn.

The police stepped up security in the town of Portadown yesterday after cruising gunmen killed a 36-year-old married Protestant and a mob beat six policemen.

The police attributed the killing of Trevor Holland to another random attack by gunmen who have killed 13 persons in the last year in Portadown, 22 miles southwest of Belfast.

Shortly after Mr. Holland's death, a mob beat six policemen in a riot outside a dance hall in Portadown. The police said two of the officers were seriously injured in the disturbance.

Meanwhile, a Catholic priest accused the British Army of coaxing military chaplains to act as undercover agents in operations against the IRA.

"Information is in hand that there have been abuses of confidence by the military chaplains," said Rev. Desmond Wilson, whose parish lies in an IRA stronghold of Belfast. "In one case, these inducements have been accepted, and I can only say no more than that." He called for an immediate inquiry by church authorities.

Catholic chaplains serving with the British Army in Northern Ireland are under the authority of the English Primate, John Cardinal Heenan.

Transportation Minister Quits

Pro-Allende Union Leader Is Slain in Chile by Gunmen

(Continued from Page 1)

the facility to be nationalized. The doctors said they would be available only for emergencies.

Mopare was set up by the government after October's anti-government strikes to counter the anti-Marxist confederation of truck owners, which is now on strike. About 10,000 truckers belong to Mopare and the confederation has 45,000 members.

The slaying increased to six the number of deaths related to the strike since it began July 26. Scores have been injured in more than 350 terrorist attacks, the leftist government claims.

Most bus and taxi owners have struck in sympathy with the truckers, joining them in demands for new vehicles, more spare parts and higher tariffs as the cost of living soared.

Bus drivers in Santiago agreed today to return to work but they had no buses to drive.

Only the state bus company was working and two of its drivers were attacked while operating their vehicles.

One driver was shot in the face and the other driver was stoned. Both were hospitalized in serious condition.

Another state bus was shot at, but the driver managed to elude the gunmen.

The strike situation was aggravated over the weekend by sympathy walkouts. In several southern provinces, shopkeepers and storeowners didn't open up.

Tear Gas Used

Troops and police dispersed a band of leftists in the port city of Valparaiso with tear gas after they blockaded a road near a canning factory they had occupied.

Mr. Allende appointed another air force officer, Gen. Humberto Magliochetti, to replace Gen. Ruiz as the transportation and public works minister. He also accepted the resignation of Jaime Faivovich, the under secretary of transportation, whose ouster was demanded by the truckers.

The truckers claimed that Mr. Faivovich wanted to nationalize their industry, and one of the main demands of the strikers was for a guarantee against nationalization. Mr. Faivovich's ouster was demanded as a condition for renewing talks with the government.

Strike leaders called the departure of Mr. Faivovich a "positive step." But they have said they would not return to work unless their demands are met, with or without peace talks with the government.

Bolivia Chief Seeks Talks With Rebels

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Aug. 19 (Reuters).—President Hugo Banzer today planned to try to talk some 200 armed rebels into leaving a fortified jungle ranch and surrendering.

The rebels were discovered to be plotting against the government yesterday and took refuge in the ranch house in the eastern province of Santa Cruz.

President Banzer was in the city of Santa Cruz, 330 miles east of here, standing by to head for the ranch, 60 miles north of Santa Cruz.

The rebels were said to be led by Carlos Valverde, leader of a dissident faction of the rightist Bolivian Socialist Falange (FSB), one of two parties in the Bolivian government.

Troops, Planes on Scene

Troops trained in anti-guerrilla warfare controlled the only two roads to the Perseverance Ranch and air force planes made reconnaissance flights over it.

A military source in La Paz, receiving reports from Santa Cruz, said: "If the rebels shoot, they will bear sole responsibility for a bloodbath which we wish to avoid at all cost."

The ranch, a cotton plantation in a jungle region which Interior Minister Walter Castro Avendano said has all the facilities necessary for a relatively successful guerrilla campaign, is owned by a former senior official of the FSB, Widen Razuk.

Most of the rebels were said to be young members of the Falange from Santa Cruz.

Anniversary of Revolt

Their revolt caused suspension of Santa Cruz ceremonies, which Gen. Banzer was to have attended, commemorating a three-day civil war exactly two years ago in which rightist-led military units under Gen. Banzer, then a colonel, fought side by side with armed Falangists and overthrew leftist President Juan Jose Torres.

Until May of this year, Mr. Valverde was President Banzer's health minister.

Interior Minister Castro described the rebel stand as "a suicidal adventure."

He said that 11 men were arrested in La Paz yesterday. All are believed to be connected with the FSB, he added.

Apart from Santa Cruz, the country was reported quiet.

Palestinian Unit Labels Qadhafi 'Fascist Dictator'

BEIRUT, Aug. 19 (UPI).—The weekly newspaper of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine yesterday denounced the Libyan leader, Col. Moamer Qadhafi, as a "fascist dictator" engaged in rounding up and liquidating the opponents of his regime.

The newspaper, Al Hadaf, published a statement issued by the "Libyan Committee for the Defense of Democracy and Human Rights," which claimed that hundreds of Libyan intellectuals and "progressive elements" have been arrested by Col. Qadhafi's government.

The PFLP, a Marxist guerrilla group, is led by George Habash. It is opposed to Col. Qadhafi's regime, which is strongly anti-Marxist.

Previously, Al Hadaf had reported that scores of Palestinians, presumably PFLP sympathizers, were expelled from Libya.

Today's statement said the campaign of arrests has involved "hundreds of nationalists, progressives and intellectuals who are being subjected to inhuman torture at the hands of intelligence men. . . .

"The fascist measures taken by Qadhafi's regime for the physical liquidation of his opponents . . . can only serve imperialism and Zionism," the statement said.

Mexican Crash Kills 16

MONTERREY, Mexico, Aug. 19 (UPI).—The police said yesterday that 16 persons were killed—most of them burned to death—and 23 injured Friday night when a bus collided with a car north of here.

Israel Fires at 2 Egyptian Planes Near Suez Canal

TEL AVIV, Aug. 19 (Reuters).—Two Egyptian military planes flew over Israeli positions in the Sinai yesterday, an Israeli Army spokesman announced.

He said that Israeli ground forces directed anti-aircraft fire at the planes—Russian-built Sukhoi-7 fighter-bombers— as they crossed Israeli-held territory east of the Suez Canal.

Israel made its second complaint to the United Nations in a week. The other followed a clash between Israeli and Egyptian patrol boats in the Gulf of Suez.

In Cairo, an Egyptian military spokesman said that the aircraft were flying a "routine patrol" over Egyptian territory. He said that the planes returned safely to base.

Lost Czech Finds Austria To His Liking

VIENNA, Aug. 19 (UPI).—A Czechoslovak pilot, who said today that he landed his glider in Austria by mistake, has asked for political asylum, Austrian newspapers said today.

Vlastivil Macek flew with his glider from Czechoslovakia over the Austrian border and landed near Tulln on Thursday.

"I came to Austria by mistake, but then decided to ask for asylum," the 44-year-old pilot said.

Mr. Macek, born in the Czechoslovak town of Lytomyslska, is married and the father of three children.

Paraguay Tightens Argentine Frontiers

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 19 (AP).—Paraguayan authorities tightened border security yesterday to prevent subversive elements from entering the country from Argentina, officials here said.

A communiqué said the Paraguayan authorities feared "the presence of leading opponents of the government of Gen. Alfredo Stroessner."

Reports from Paraguay said the heightened security measures applied only to river commerce and not to tourists.

Seoul Bus Plunge Kills 17

SEOUL, Aug. 19 (UPI).—A bus plunged off a bridge in an eastern suburb of Seoul last night, the police said, killing 17 persons and injuring 33.

Journalist Asserts Chotiner Had Her Spy on McGovern

(Continued from Page 1)

expert [Mr. Chotiner] to carry it out."

[● While accompanying Sen. McGovern at campaign appearances throughout the country, she was asked by Mr. Chotiner to report back to Washington not only traditional political intelligence but also information about the personal habits of those aboard the two jet aircraft chartered by the Democratic presidential candidate.

("They were looking for really dirty stuff," Mrs. Goldberg said. "Who was sleeping with who, what the Secret Service men were doing with the stewardesses, who was smoking pot on the plane—that sort of thing. I was told to send it all along."

[● Undercover operatives in one project, also pretending to be legitimate news reporters, were assigned to maintain surveillance of other candidates in the 1972 campaign.

["There was one with Shriver [R. Sargent Shriver jr., the Democratic vice-presidential candidate] and—talk about paranoia— there was one with [Vice-President] Agnew."

At Newport Beach, Calif., Mr. Chotiner confirmed that he employed Mrs. Goldberg, that he paid her $1,000 a week and that she telephoned reports to his secretary, who turned them over to him.

Mr. Chotiner, who received a salary of $39,000, denied he had asked Mrs. Goldberg to get the "really dirty stuff," as reported by the Star-News.

"I couldn't care less about that sort of thing," he said.

Reached at his home, Mr. Chotiner said: "I have seen the story. It is grossly exaggerated and parts of it are the figments of someone's imagination. Part of it is true. It is good campaign practice to have someone travel with the opposition candidate, to report on the size of the crowds, the reactions of the crowds, what the candidate says and to interview the people he is traveling with.

"If the press printed everything that happened on an opposition candidate's campaign tour, it wouldn't be necessary to have such information from your own sources but—and I'm not being critical of the news media—it is not possible for reasons of space shortage and other factors for us to learn from news accounts everything we want to know."

No Recordings

She also said that she never had engaged in the surreptitious recording of conversations that she had with members of the press corps during the campaign. And she said that she had no idea whether anyone else was involved in work similar to what she was doing for Mr. Chotiner.

"I asked them and they said, 'You know, we're protecting you and we're protecting them.' There may not have been anybody and there may have been 10 people," she said in a telephone interview.

Mrs. Goldberg said that she was employed by Mr. Chotiner from Labor Day until Election Day and that her compensation came to more than $10,000, plus expenses.

WEATHE

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ALGARVE	31	70	Fai
AMSTERDAM	23	72	Ove
ANKARA	29	73	Clo
ATHENS	31	88	Fai
BEIRUT	29	84	Fai
BELGRADE	27	81	Fai
BERLIN	24	75	Clo
BRUSSELS	23	73	Clo
BUDAPEST	30	86	Fai
CAIRO	31	88	Fai
CASABLANCA	23	73	Clo
COPENHAGEN	19	66	Clo
COSTA DEL SOL	29	84	Sun
DUBLIN	14	57	Rai
EDINBURGH	13	55	Clo
FLORENCE	32	90	Sun
FRANKFURT	27	81	Fai
GENEVA	26	79	Sun
ISTANBUL	29	84	Fai
LAS PALMAS	25	77	Fai
LISBON	25	77	Sun
LONDON	23	73	Clo
MADRID	27	81	Sun
MILAN	30	86	Sun
MONTREAL	23	76	Sun
MOSCOW	20	68	Fai
MUNICH	27	81	Clo
NEW YORK	25	77	Clo
NICE	28	82	Sun
OSLO	20	68	Fai
PARIS	28	82	Fai
PRAGUE	30	86	Clo
ROME	29	84	Sun
SOFIA	23	73	Clo
STOCKHOLM	20	68	Clo
TEHRAN	—	—	Unf
TEL AVIV	29	84	Fai
TUNIS	31	88	Sun
VENICE	28	82	Sun
VIENNA	29	84	Sun
WARSAW	24	75	Clo
WASHINGTON	25	76	Clo
ZURICH	27	81	Fai

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. at 1700 GMT, others at 1200

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Study Panel Is Outspoken

U.S. Political Corruption Held A Big Bar to Fighting Crime

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (NYT).—Government corruption "stands as a serious impediment to the task of reducing criminality in America," according to a commission established by the Nixon administration to chart a national program against street crime.

The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice, formed at the suggestion of former Attorney General John N. Mitchell, concluded that as long as official corruption flourished, "the war against crime will be perceived by many as a war of the powerful against the powerless, 'law and order' will be a hypocritical rallying cry and 'equal justice under law' will be an empty phrase."

The comments and recommendations of the commission—contained in the final draft page proofs—are considered the most outspoken and detailed assessment of the corruption problem in the United States ever made by a federal body.

Watergate Not Mentioned

The commission was headed by Russell W. Peterson, the former Republican governor of Delaware.

The commission did not mention the Watergate scandal. However, it said it had decided to discuss the issue because the American public believes there is "widespread corruption" among public officials at all levels of government, because corruption results "in a staggering cost to the American taxpayer" and because corruption breeds further crime by providing a model of lawlessness "that undermines an acceptable rule of law."

The commission said that the public perception of government corruption and the power of large campaign contributors might have contributed to the belief that demonstrations were the only way to achieve change. President Nixon, in his Watergate statement Wednesday, argued the opposing view that the demonstrations created an atmosphere of lawlessness that may have infected some of his aides.

Although a summary report by the commission was made public on Aug. 9, the commission's 70-page section on "integrity in government" will not be published for several weeks.

Hundreds of Recommendations

The commission recommended hundreds of specific actions that state, county and local government units should take to curb corruption. Among the key recommendations were the following:

● Every state should adopt laws requiring all state, county and local officials to publicly disclose each year—and at least two weeks before election day—all their financial and professional interests. If an official is a partner in a law firm, the disclosures should include all clients whose annual fees exceed $2,000 or 5 percent of the firm's income.

● Every state should add provisions to its laws making certain specific conflict-of-interest situations a crime punishable by heavy penalties.

● Every state should approve laws requiring the disclosure of campaign finances that are at least as stringent as those passed by Congress. These new reporting requirements would apply to all state, county and local officials.

● Every state should add laws prohibiting campaign contributions by persons who transact more than $5,000 business with the involved unit of government or who are directors or shareholders owning more than 10 percent of a corporation engaged in such transactions.

● All states having a history of organized crime should establish a continuing statewide ability to investigate and prosecute corruption both inside and outside of the criminal justice system. The office charged with this responsibility should have the power to compel testimony, obtain grants of immunity, hold private and public hearings and present evidence to a grand jury for indictment.

Nixon Urged To Purge Left Or Step Down

By Cathe Wolhowe

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (WP).—Conservative Republicans must demand the President's resignation unless he can prove in the next few weeks that he is not an "emasculated" leader, a former Nixon administration official said today.

The assertion was made by Howard Phillips, whom Mr. Nixon appointed as director of the Office of Economic Opportunity to preside over the OEO's dissolution and whom a court order demoted. He made the assertion in a speech before members of the Young Americans for Freedom meeting in a convention here.

"We must be ready to conclude that the time may come when it is better for our old friend to move aside, rather than hang there, on liberalism's tree, twisting slowly, slowly, in a leftward-blowing breeze," he said.

Mr. Phillips, a long-time conservative friend of the President, said he is convinced that Mr. Nixon "would resign rather than permit himself to become the helpless pawn of his enemies or the cause of grave systemic damage."

He added that the liberals understand that it is only the conservatives who can "bring the President down, not The Washington Post, CBS or Archibald Cox, but Jim Buckley, Barry Goldwater, Jesse Helms and Carl Curtis." Mr. Cox is the special Watergate prosecutor and the four other men are Republican conservatives in the Senate.

Other Criticism

In speeches to the YAF Thursday night, Sen. Goldwater, the 1964 Republican presidential candidate, and Sen. Helms, a North Carolina freshman senator, criticized the administration for Watergate, which they said damaged the conservative cause.

Although Mr. Phillips said he thinks that the President's "concessions to the liberals are not entirely his fault," he said he believes they are his responsibility and are caused because Mr. Nixon "has peopled his administration with neutral men, who lack deep moral and philosophical commitments."

Mr. Phillips said that he will seek Mr. Nixon's resignation unless the President removes these "cowardly and dishonest bureaucrats who seek personal glory and comfort by indiscriminately granting public funds to the people and causes Richard Nixon defeated in 1972."

One of the targets of Mr. Phillips's attack is Alvin Arnett, whom Mr. Nixon nominated to take Mr. Phillips's place as OEO director when U.S. District Judge William Jones said that Mr. Phillips was holding the position illegally.

Since Mr. Arnett's take-over in June, he has surprised Mr. Phillips by telling the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee that he hoped Congress would appropriate money for OEO although none is included in the President's budget for this fiscal year.



United Press International.

THANKS—Mrs. Julie Nixon Eisenhower wears a hard hat and an American flag at a construction site in Jacksonville, Fla., where she stopped to thank workmen for the painting of a slogan on a girder. The slogan: "We support President Nixon."

Despite Nixon Statement

Aide Says Senate Unit Plans To Continue Watergate Probe

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP).—The Senate Watergate committee will "absolutely not" end its investigations and turn Watergate over to the courts, as President Nixon has urged, a top staff member says.

The break-in and bugging of Democratic headquarters in the Watergate again will be the focus of two of three days of public hearings during the week of Sept. 10, Rufus Edmisten, deputy counsel for the panel, said.

Testimony is planned then from former White House Special Counsel Charles W. Colson and convicted Watergate spy E. Howard Hunt jr. Both men probably will be recalled for later testimony on alleged political dirty tricks in last year's presidential election campaign, committee sources said.

Mr. Edmisten said during the weekend that a status report on the two remaining phases of the investigation—dirty tricks and campaign financing—will be waiting for the committee's seven senators when they return from their monthlong recess.

Teams of 10 to 15 men each are now working in Washington and around the country doing the investigative work for what is intended to be two complete but concentrated sets of hearings, Mr. Edmisten said.

In his speech to the nation Wednesday night, President Nixon said: "After 12 weeks and two million words of televised testimony, we have reached a point at which a continued, backward-looking obsession with Watergate is causing this nation to neglect matters of far greater importance to the nation... The time has come to turn Watergate over to the courts..."

"Absolutely not, categorically not," Mr. Edmisten said. "The committee is not about to fold up. It has its mission to perform and it's going to do it."

Mr. Edmisten, a long-time staff aide to Watergate Committee Chairman Sam J. Ervin jr., D., N.C., said that investigative work on Watergate itself was largely completed with interviews last week of three White House aides: Larry Higby, Steve Bull and Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler.

All three men were reported to have claimed partial executive privilege to avoid answering questions about the presidential tape recordings the committee is seeking.

Sen. Edward J. Gurney, R., Fla., is the only committee member to have agreed publicly with Mr. Nixon and called for turning the investigation over to the courts. But there is significant pressure among some of the senators for a speedier pace. Mr. Edmisten and other aides said that would be done.

"I think Sen. Ervin wants a full tilt investigation and he thinks of that as two very concentrated hearings," lasting about two weeks each, Mr. Edmisten said.

He predicted that, contrary to some reports, the committee will not divide itself into two subcommittees to hear the results of the investigations into dirty tricks and tainted political money.

At Key Biscayne, Fla., Mr. Nixon worked on a foreign policy speech that he will make to the Veterans of Foreign Wars in New Orleans tomorrow. The speech is expected to be the start of a series of public appearances aimed at leaving Watergate behind.

The Association of State Democratic Chairmen meanwhile added Friday to the civil suits growing out of the Watergate break-in by suing Mr. Nixon's re-election committee and 13 individuals for damages exceeding $10 million.

The suit alleges interruption of normal activity and invasion of privacy. The defendants include former presidential aides H. R. Haldeman, John D. Ehrlichman and John W. Dean 3d, the seven convicted Watergate conspirators and former cabinet members Maurice H. Stans and John N. Mitchell.

'Sesame Street' Denounced

Russia Assails TV Program As U.S. Cultural Imperialism

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Aug. 19 (NYT).—An American educational television program, "Sesame Street," has been denounced in the Soviet Union as an example of cultural imperialism of the United States.

A Communist party newspaper on cultural affairs assailed the successful children's program as designed to sell the U.S. system of values to the rest of the world, particularly the developing countries.

The sharp attack on the program, which is being shown increasingly outside the United States, appears to be part of a continuing Soviet campaign against Western ideas while Moscow is seeking to persuade the United States and other industrial nations to provide capital and technology for the Soviet Union's lagging economic development.

The Russians made it clear that "Sesame Street" was precisely the type of program that the Kremlin wanted to keep off this country's home screens if, and when, global television becomes a reality. The Soviet Union and its allies have been mounting a campaign to prevent other nations from beaming unwanted programs from satellites.

Highly Selective

Moscow has been highly selective in showing U.S. television programs over its state-controlled network. A safari series, "Daktari," probably has received the widest distribution. Recently, episodes of "Lassie" and of "Mighty Mouse" have appeared on Soviet television.

The unexpected attack on "Sesame Street" appeared in the newspaper Sovetskaya Kultura, in the form of a critical article reprinted from the Mexican magazine Siempre. The Russians often reprint articles from abroad in making a propaganda point of their own.

An editorial comment, designed to put the attack into focus for the Russian reader, said that the Mexican criticism exposed the "politics of America's so-called educational television, one of whose programs, titled 'Sesame Street,' serves as a clear example of veiled neocolonialism in culture."

"We don't know whether the authors of the program gave it that title intentionally," the Soviet newspaper continued. "The word 'sesame' came from the Orient and means 'open up.' One thing is certain: With that type of program, imperialism is seeking to penetrate into other people's homes, even if door and windows are tightly locked. The passkey is to be global television."

UN Action Sought

Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko of the Soviet Union urged the United Nations at its last general assembly, in September, to draft an international convention to outlaw unwanted broadcasting from space.

The use of satellites for broadcasting directly to home receivers is still in the developmental stage, but the few remaining technical problems are understood to be nearing solution. The Russians fear that a world television system would be American-dominated.

The Mexican article, which evidently was found here to be consistent with Soviet views, said that "Sesame Street" ostensibly was designed to teach children the alphabet, numbers and the fundamentals of arithmetic, and, finally, enrich their vocabularies and develop their capacities to think, thus opening their eyes onto the world around them.

Although that world is being presented as a "neutral" world, according to the Mexican article, it does, in fact, tend to celebrate U.S. values of private enterprise, property ownership, the importance of money, and so forth.

Describing some episodes of an apparently Mexican version of the program, the article said:

"The central characters, adult males, are all property owners [of an electrical repair shop, or a store]. Property relationships are made to look natural, and nowhere is there any indication that they may give rise to conflicts."

In another episode, a store owner is described as saying that he had bought certain food products in the morning and that he and his wife needed a certain amount of money to fill their wants.

"The entire lecture is devoted to explaining the role of money," the article goes on. "Money has no ideology. Money is neutral. Buying and selling are presented as actions flowing from the very nature of things."

Military Asked To Dress Right

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (UPI).—The United States plans to spend $24,000 to dress up officers' servants to look like something out of a musical comedy, Rep. Les Aspin, D., Wis., said today.

Rep. Aspin said he had learned that the military signed a contract to buy tuxedo pants, swallowtail coats, cummerbunds, mess jackets, bow ties and white tuxedo shirts for the enlisted men who serve as personal aides to admirals and generals.

He has asked Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger to "get rid of those monkey suits immediately. Military officers shouldn't have personal servants in the first place," Rep. Aspin said. "But as long as they do, they should at least let them dress like soldiers, instead of like characters in a musical comedy."

Range, Forest Fires Spread Throughout U.S. Northwest

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 19 (AP).—Dozens of fires destroyed thousands of acres of range and forest lands in six Western states yesterday. Many of the fires continued out of control.

Because of a long drought, fire conditions in the northwestern part of the United States are considered the worst in 20 years. Officials in several areas said that many of the blazes may be the work of arsonists.

In Montana and northern California some 8,000 men struggled against blazes which have blackened more than 100,000 acres.

The U.S. Forest Service and Gov. Thomas L. Judge ordered that all national, state and private forest lands in Montana be closed to public use as fires raged out of control on more than 39,000 acres. The biggest fire was a 25,000-acre blaze on the Seven W Ranch in central Montana.

The latest in the wave of fires that has swept through the West was a 3,000-acre blaze which broke out yesterday south of Carson City, Nev.

In Boise, Idaho, the interagency fire center reported an unfavorable weather outlook, with warmer temperatures and almost no chance of rain for the next several days.

"Oregon, Wyoming and Washington are generally quiet," a spokesman for the center said, adding that dangerous conditions throughout the region could change the situation suddenly.

Officials said forests in southeastern Washington, northeastern Oregon and the neighboring section of northern Idaho were particularly vulnerable because of an infestation of tussock moths which has killed many trees.

A forest service spokesman in Portland, Ore., reported that 500 firefighters had been shifted from duties in that state to battle a 12,000-acre blaze in the Stanislaus National Forest east of Columbia, Calif.

A 4,000-acre fire also was threatening Yosemite National Forest and hydroelectric facilities at Cherry Reservoir, which provides the main source of power for San Francisco. Other fires closed California's Highway 50, forced the evacuation of one small community and threatened two other towns.

Also out of control were an 8,000-acre fire in Kootenai National Forest in mountainous northwestern Montana and two blazes covering a total of 5,450 acres in northern Idaho's Nez Perce National Forest.

Forest service officials said 870 men were still on the fire lines in Oregon after a 7,500-acre blaze was brought under control early Sunday in Mount Hood National Forest.

A 5,750-acre fire which destroyed eight buildings Friday in La Grande, Ore. was contained, but firefighters predicted that rough terrain and dense forests would keep them from bringing the blaze under control before tomorrow. A fire near Joseph, Ore. in Wallowa-Whitman National Forest was mostly contained at 1,200 acres.

Arab Princess Denies Reports Of Shoplifting

LONDON, Aug. 19 (AP).—A 15-year-old Arab princess whose father makes a fortune every day from his oilfields yesterday denied allegations she stole baby clothes worth only a few dollars from a London store.

Sheika Hussa al-Khalifa, daughter of the Sheikh of Bahrein, also denied reports she claimed diplomatic immunity to get out of a shoplifting accusation. No charges are planned.

"It was all a mistake," the princess said after she was stopped with her 12-year-old maid outside the store in Oxford Street.

She told newsmen: "There's no need for me to steal from shops here. I don't take £20 or £30 with me when I go shopping. I take millions. I can get what I want from my father."

The Bahrein Embassy said in a statement: "It is much to be regretted that such widespread publicity should have been given to an allegation which was clearly unfounded."

London courts are engaged in a crackdown on shoplifters from overseas. At least seven wealthy tourists, mostly women, have been imprisoned for thefts in the last few days.

1,000 Near L.A. Flee Leaking Noxious Gas

CARSON, Calif., Aug. 19 (AP).—A leak from a chemical plant sent clouds of noxious gas through this Los Angeles industrial suburb yesterday, causing the temporary evacuation of about 1,000 persons.

About two dozen persons were hospitalized for gas inhalation. Firemen plugged the leak with foam five and a half hours after it started and residents began returning to their homes. The fumes drifted south along the coast, causing concern in cities as far as 40 miles away.

Floods Force Mexicans to Flee Houses

100,000 Homeless, At Least 50 Missing

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 19 (Reuters).—About 100,000 persons have fled their flooded homes in northern and central Mexico, officials here said yesterday.

The storm ended, but damage continued, including the collapse of four bridges. At least 30 persons have died and an unknown number, last estimated at nearly 50 by the authorities, were missing.

In the Pacific coast state of Jalisco, the government authorized the reconstruction of Encarnacion, where at least 10 persons were killed and buildings were swept away by water from a dam which burst on Wednesday.

Some flood victims still were isolated yesterday, and helicopters and launches manned by rescuers found families waiting on the roofs of their homes.

In Yayarit state, where about 50,000 persons were forced to leave their homes, authorities said that dams were in danger.

The rain lasted for more than two weeks in some parts, and outbreaks of typhoid and whooping cough followed.

One of the broken bridges cut rail links between Mexico City and Jalisco, the second most populous state in Mexico.

Pakistan Dam Reinforced

KARACHI, Pakistan, Aug. 19 (Reuters).—Thousands of men were working today around the clock to strengthen embankments which have prevented floodwaters from the Indus River from spilling over vast areas of Sind province.

Finance Minister Mubashir Hasan said that the next 24 hours would decide if the volume of water rushing down the Indus from the flooded rivers of the Punjab could be contained.

Thousands of troops, civil servants and volunteers are reinforcing the embankments around the Guddu Barrage on the Sind-Punjab border down to Sukkur, 220 miles north of Karachi.

The floods, the worst in Pakistan's history, already have devastated much of Punjab province, and newspapers have put the death toll at more than 1,500, with several thousand persons missing.

Tropical Storm Over Mexico Is Photographed by Skylab

SPACE CENTER, Houston, Aug. 19 (AP).—Skylab-2 astronauts photographed tropical storm Brenda from space today as the storm churned across the Yucatan Peninsula toward the Gulf of Mexico.

The astronauts, Capt. Alan L. Bean, Maj. Jack R. Lousma and Dr. Owen K. Garriott, were awakened a few minutes earlier to photograph the storm, both on film and with television cameras, as their orbiting laboratory passed 371 miles over the Mexican coast.

Maj. Lousma also searched for a leak in an air-conditioning system aboard the spacecraft.

The astronauts passed over tropical storm Brenda this morning and reported the storm seemed to be disorganized.

"It doesn't have its cyclonic structure that it had yesterday," Maj. Lousma said. "It's very difficult to find a well-defined area where the storm center was located."

"That was kind of expected," said mission control. "We're expecting it to pick up again when it moves out into the warm moist air of the gulf."

Dr. Garriott, the first solar physicist in space, spent most of the day operating a battery of solar-telescope cameras to study the sun.

When Maj. Lousma got out a tool kit to begin his repair chores, Mission Control passed along instructions about where to look for the leak, including directions for removing several wall panels.

A coolant liquid is leaking slowly from the primary air-conditioning system aboard Skylab. A secondary system, however, is working well and officials said there is no great concern over the problem.

The astronauts beamed to earth what they called a "television spectacular" which they recorded on videotape aboard the spacecraft yesterday. It showed the astronauts frolicking in weightlessness, turning flips and flitting around in long, effortless glides.

"It's really a ball up here," said Capt. Bean. "We wish everybody could come up and join the fun." Today, the astronauts were in the 23d day of what is expected to be a record 59-day mission.

Portuguese Find No Evidence of Killings in Africa

LISBON, Aug. 19 (Reuters).—The Portuguese government said last night that an official inquiry had so far shown no evidence to support allegations of a massacre of civilians by Portuguese troops in Mozambique.

But it did admit that on at least one occasion troops in another part of the Tete region had practiced "reprehensible acts" and said that the offenders would be punished.

A communiqué issued by the Defense Ministry said that first results of the "rigorous" inquiry had shown no evidence of the alleged massacre and that this had been confirmed by numerous foreign journalists who had free access to the region.

The allegations about the massacre were first made by an English Roman Catholic priest, the Rev. Adrian Hastings, in an article in the London Times in July.

Father Hastings alleged that Portuguese troops killed about 400 civilians at the village of Wiriyamu, near Tete, in December, 1972.

Texas Fiancée Said to Have Noted Peculiarities

Alleged Homosexual Killer Reportedly Planned to Wed

By Nicholas C. Chriss and Robert Rawitch

HOUSTON, Aug. 19.—Dean Arnold Corll, identified as the murdered leader of a homosexual torture ring that caused the deaths of 27 or more boys 13 to 18 years old, was engaged to be married at the end of this month to a woman he had been dating for five years.

"We found a calendar in his home," a Houston detective said. "There were two circles around Aug. 31, and his parents told us he and his fiancée were going to get married then."

Scarcely anyone knew it.

Corll kept to himself. To his neighbors and co-workers, he was a polite, quiet and pleasantly harmless young man who tinkered with his white van and was nice to children.

He lived in a one-bedroom, white wooden house provided by his father in a Houston suburb. His yard was neatly kept and so was Corll, 33, his hair cut short and his face clean-shaven.

"I couldn't help but find out a little about him," said his fiancée, Betty, who asked that her last name not be used. She is a 30-year-old divorcee, with two sons, 8 and 10 years old.

In an interview, Betty said, "My people have known Dean 15 years and I've dated him about the last five."

Mrs. Billy Baulch knew Betty and Corll. Her son Billy jr. dated Betty's sister last year. Mrs. Baulch said Betty sometimes complained about a peculiarity she had noticed in her boyfriend.

"Betty told me every time she went to Dean's home, he had a bunch of boys around, and she didn't think this was normal," Mrs. Baulch said.

"And when he came by to pick her up sometimes, he had one or two boys along," she added. "She stopped going with Corll for a while because of this."

Mr. and Mrs. Baulch finally told their son to stop seeing Corll. At the time, Corll was 33 and the Baulch boy was 16.

Mrs. Elmer Wayne Henley sr. knew Corll too. Her son, Wayne, 17, was a close friend of his. (Wayne Henley and David Owen Brooks, 18, have been charged with three of the slayings.) Like most other persons who thought they knew Corll well, Mrs. Henley described him as polite, quiet, unassuming, nice to children, neat and well mannered. But she also noticed a peculiarity.

"He seemed to always be with young boys," she said. "I remember once he flared when I asked him about it. It was the only time I've seen him like that."

© Los Angeles Times.

Confusion Reigns

HOUSTON, Aug. 19 (AP).—So little is known of the 33-year-old electrician who allegedly masterminded the sex and sadism killings that there was confusion even about his name until it appeared on his gravestone.

"Dean Arnold Corll," the tombstone said.

Police had been saying his name was Dean Allen Corll. A check of birth, Army and driving records showed that the grave citation was correct.

A small point, but it stood uncorrected for a week, subject to the same dearth of information that has made a mystery of everything about Corll.

Young Henley has said that he shot Corll to death the morning of Aug. 8 during an argument at a sex and paint-sniffing party.

The Henley and Brooks youths later led investigators to the graves of the young persons who had been slain and described to police nearly three years of luring boys to apartments and houses where Corll resided.

A copyright story in the Houston Chronicle traced Corll's background from a Fort Wayne, Ind., birth record to the fatal shooting in a Houston suburb, Pasadena, using information from relatives and friends who requested anonymity.

Former classmates at Vidor, Texas, where he attended high school, recall Corll as a good boy who "liked girls just as much as the rest of us" and who was a good trombone player in the school band.

"Vidor was so strict in those days, I don't think we even knew what a homosexual was," the Chronicle quoted a woman as saying. "All the acceptable behavior was motivated by the Baptist church, and you didn't even smoke in Vidor."

Corll's best friend in Vidor said it is difficult to believe what he has read and heard since Corll's death.

"Let me put it this way," he said. "If Dean Corll had knocked on my door before this story broke, I would have invited him in for a beer."

Corll was born on Dec. 24, 1939, in Fort Wayne to Arnold and Mary Corll, both 23 at the time.

"But his parents never were happy," a woman relative said. "They fought and fussed before they got married and they fought and fussed right up to the end"—their divorce shortly after World War II.

"Dean was a good boy, but the good ones are so often used by the damnable ones," the relative said. "High school was sort of a struggle for him. He had to work, helping out his mother here and there."

Corll worked with his mother, then known as Mary West, in a candy business after high-school graduation and then went north in 1960 to care for his recently widowed grandmother.

"He knew she'd be alone and would need someone to take her to church and places," the relative said. "He got a job up there, stayed with his grandmother two years, but he always managed to send a little money to his mother down here."

In 1962, Corll lived with his mother, brother and stepsister in a Houston area, the Heights.

The Corll Candy Co. was established with Mrs. Corll as president, Dean as vice-president and the brother as secretary-treasurer, with the stepsister assisting.

Drafted in 1964, Corll was stationed at Fort Polk, La., Fort Benning, Ga., and Fort Hood, Texas. After 10 months he received an honorable discharge as a hardship case so he could return and help the family with the candy business.

The candy factory later was moved to a larger building across the street from an elementary school in the Heights. The firm was dissolved about 1968 and the mother and stepsister moved to Colorado.

Corll entered an electrician's training program at the Houston Lighting & Power Co. and was working for that firm at the time of his death.

After his parents were divorced, Corll kept in touch with his father. The relative said that about two months ago the father moved and offered his son the use of his old house in Pasadena.

Arnold Corll was photographed at his son's funeral but has been unavailable to newsmen.

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The Public Trust

President Nixon failed, in last week's statements on the Watergate scandals, to provide the "perspective" for which the American people had been waiting. His presentation was unsatisfactory and unconvincing principally because he himself plainly lacks perspective on the nature of the questions before him.

Those questions are not, as Sen. Baker has put it rather too simply, "What did the President know, and when did he know it?" The nation's primary concern is not whether Mr. Nixon is telling the truth when he insists that he continued to believe in the probity of his associates in the White House and the Committee to Re-Elect the President long after compelling evidence of their wrongdoing had been presented in the press. The important question is not even at what point he discovered and how strongly he disapproved of "the White House horrors" of political espionage, obstruction of justice and perjury.

The question that does cry out for an answer is how Mr. Nixon proposes to regain the public trust that he has allowed to be squandered. It is on the answer to that question that his administration's capacity to govern effectively must ultimately depend.

But in order to answer that question, the President will first have to comprehend—as his address and its accompanying statement proved he still does not—how that public trust came to be squandered so soon after the landslide mandate from which he continues to draw solace and legitimacy. That trust was not squandered, as Mr. Nixon wants the American people to believe, by the overzealous actions of a few loyal supporters, nor by the criminal deeds of a small band of misguided mercenaries.

Rather, it was squandered by the consistent pattern, so unmistakably disclosed in the Senate Watergate hearings, of a palace guard that functioned in arrogant defiance of this country's laws and traditions—a pattern aimed at concentrating extraordinary powers in the White House, a pattern of executive appointments designed to destroy the independence of powerful investigative agencies, such as the FBI and CIA, and render them subservient to the White House.

Public trust was squandered by a White House attitude, proclaimed by Mr. Nixon himself at the height of his popularity, that viewed the American people as children to be kept ignorant of crucial decisions. Basic to that attitude was a belief that high-handed and even unlawful executive actions were justified whenever the President or his surrogates considered them to be in the national interest.

Public trust was squandered because Mr. Nixon appeared to condone secret and unethical dealings between high-ranking members of his administration and corporate, agricultural and other special interests. Presidential rhetoric about morality and ethics stood in glaring contrast to the morality and ethics practiced by his inner circle of aides and advisers.

Public trust was squandered because Mr. Nixon considered it within his power to suspend the Constitution in order to suppress dissent from his conduct of the war in Vietnam and, far worse, in order to wage war secretly against countries whose neutrality he publicly termed inviolate.

The past, as Mr. Nixon has quite properly noted, cannot be undone. But neither can it be ignored. It is not enough for the President now to concede some wrongdoings in the last election campaign or to admit to some poor judgments in the choice of aides.

Confidence in the President and his administration cannot be restored until there is tangible evidence that Mr. Nixon understands at long last that what has gone wrong is not a matter of tactics but of principles. Such understanding is nowhere evident in his speech. On the contrary, he asserts anew the dangerous doctrine that he need only invoke the tattered standard of "national security"—however obscure its relevance—in order to usurp and subsequently justify the use of extraordinary, extralegal and unconstitutional powers.

Mr. Nixon claimed last week that the vital concerns of the nation—from the conduct of foreign affairs to the fight against runaway inflation at home—can only be served by setting Watergate aside and, in effect, giving the President a renewed vote of confidence. This stands matters on their head. Lost confidence cannot be returned by an appeal for popular acquiescence; it can be regained only by a credible pledge that dangerous old policies and attitudes will be scrapped and replaced by a truly open administration that does not consider itself above the law and the Constitution.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Soviet MIRVs

A tantalizing period of suspense ended with Defense Secretary Schlesinger's announcement that the Soviet Union has finally achieved success in flight tests of the formidable multiple independently targeted warheads, the MIRVs around which all calculations of a strategic arms equation revolve.

The only thing unexpected about the announcement was its timing. For several years the big question among American strategists has been, not whether the Russians would develop MIRV, but why it was taking them so long. The United States made its first flight tests of MIRVs in 1968; nearly 600 of these sophisticated warheads are already deployed on land-based Minuteman III missiles and Poseidon submarines.

It was this demonstrable edge in MIRV technology and deployment that permitted the United States, in the interim strategic arms limitation agreement last year, to concede the Russians a numerical lead in the number of missile launchers, while still remaining confident that overall nuclear parity would not be lost. But it was also obvious that this balance would not last forever.

Now that Moscow has achieved a technological capability, elusive for so long, important new problems and also possibilities have been opened up for the second round of strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) currently under way. At their summit meeting in Washington last June, President Nixon and Soviet Communist party leader Brezhnev set the goal of achieving by the end of next year a permanent agreement limiting offensive arms. Both sides envisaged curbs on MIRVs as a desirable—indeed, necessary—component of such a new treaty.

In practice, the Soviet leadership has proved reluctant to discuss seriously any MIRV ban before the Russians had even tested the multiple-warhead technology in which they lagged so far behind the United States. Their apparent fear was that any accord at that stage would permanently freeze the Soviet Union into an inferior position. Even though MIRV deployment for the Russians is still perhaps two years away, their demonstrated technological capability clearly puts Moscow in a stronger negotiating position. By the same token, however, it also gives the Russians a stronger motivation to reach a MIRV agreement—particularly since the alternative to mutual restraint would be the unleashing of an endless new spiral of arms competition, with all its cataclysmic costs and risks.

The principal holdback to a MIRV accord is less likely to come from Moscow than from cold-warriors inside the United States government—military hardliners in the Pentagon and Congress. They will predictably seize upon the Soviet progress in weaponry to argue for a massive plunge by this country into development and deployment of an extravagant new generation of strategic devices, as if abstract advantage in numbers and types of deadly weapons would automatically make this country—or the world—a safer place to live in.

Since the Soviet MIRV tests have been anticipated for so long, there is no justification for a panic reaction from Washington, or a further fattening of the strategic weapons budget. The latest Soviet tests increase the urgency of concluding a MIRV limitation accord, but they also add to the already overwhelming mutuality of interest in achieving it.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Vanishing Missile Gap

Today, as during the Second World War and the subsequent cold war, it is American science and American treasure that we still primarily depend upon to defend us should the buttons ever be pressed. That will remain true in the long term whatever happens at the White House after Watergate. In the short term this fresh turn in the nuclear contest gives an added dimension to President Nixon's projected tour of Europe this autumn.

—*From the Sunday Telegraph (London).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 20, 1898

PARIS—A curious survival of an old superstition is reported from Hungary. The Court of Jasz-Senz-Szarn recently ordered two bellringers of that village to be dismissed because on the approach of a thunderstorm which caused great damage they omitted to ring the church bells. The priest of the village appealed against the decision, which was reversed, and the judges of the lower court were severely reprimanded.

Fifty Years Ago

August 20, 1923

NEW YORK—A new method to capitalize on prohibition has been brought to light here, where an enterprising firm is offering for sale to all bootleggers and blind tiger operators the photographs of all prohibition agents in the New York district with identifying description. The price is one dollar a set, cash in advance, the announcement says.



'Now, Is Everything Perfectly Clear?'

Uncle Sam Ervin and the Bible

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Uncle Sam Ervin, who loves to quote the Bible, and keeps calling for President Nixon's tapes, is not a man of little faith, but somehow he has overlooked or forgotten the 12th chapter of the Book of Luke, verses two and three:

"For there is nothing covered that shall not be revealed; neither hid, that shall not be known. Therefore, whatsoever ye have spoken in darkness shall be heard in the light; and that which ye have spoken in the ear in closets shall be proclaimed from the housetops."

Well, even without the tapes, enough that was "spoken in darkness" in the "closets" of the White House has been "heard in the light" of Uncle Sam's television hearings. More will, and should be, revealed later, but the senator from North Carolina already has brought out the main facts, and the American people seem to have got the message.

The latest Gallup Poll, taken at the recess of the Ervin hearings, shows that only 31 percent of those questioned approve of Mr. Nixon's conduct of the presidency—the worst record in 20 years. And the President, while still arguing his innocence, trying to blame everybody from the bomb-throwers of the '60s to the FBI for his troubles, is now saying some things that indicate a new and more hopeful approach to his problems.

He makes it very hard to believe in him, even now. He admits nothing and confesses nothing, and talks about the Watergate disaster as if he were merely an innocent and betrayed bystander, but in the end he comes out with the right principle for the future.

"Those who were guilty of abuses," he said in his latest TV defense, "must be punished. But ultimately the answer . . . lies in a commitment by all of us to show a renewed respect for the mutual restraints that are the mark of a free and civilized society . . .

"I ask for your understanding, so that as a nation we can learn the lessons of Watergate, and gain from that experience. I ask for your help in reaffirming our dedication to the principle of decency, honor and respect for the institutions that have sustained our progress through these last two centuries."

Sensible Thing

Okay. There were many unworthy deceptions and even hateful distortions in the President's speech, and he clearly failed to answer the questions most folks were asking. But unless you are determined to impeach him, which is politically unlikely, the sensible thing is to hold him to the new ideals and promises he now is making for the future.

He makes it very hard to believe in his story that he was wholly innocent, diverted, misled and betrayed. And his theme that the ragged dissenters of the '60s led John Mitchell and Jeb Magruder into temptation is obviously ridiculous.

But there is no point in more self-deception. Mr. Nixon is not going to be impeached. It is interesting that he never even mentioned Vice-President Agnew's troubles but, even so, the chances are that both of them will survive, and the question, therefore, is how to make the best of a very bad and messy situation.

All kinds of people around here are assuming the worst and devising remedies for disaster. For example, if Mr. Agnew resigns, why not appoint Chief Justice Warren Burger in his place, and appoint Secretary of State William Rogers to Justice Burger's job, thus improving both the court and the State Department?

But these are merely the games people play in Washington. The reality is what we have. The President is wounded, but he survives. The Ervin committee has not brought out all the facts, but it has brought out enough of them to convince the President that the old system of secrecy and dirty tricks has to be changed.

Accordingly, maybe there is something to be said for taking the President at his word that he wants to do "what is necessary to prevent such abuses in the future," and, instead of assuming this is hypocrisy, insist that he support specific legislation to control campaign financing, give the Congress power to confirm and question key members of the White House staff, and introduce new rules to prevent the executive from bugging private telephones and private conversations from the White House.

It is nonsense to insist, as the President did in his speech, that the Watergate scandals and the Ervin committee hearings are crippling the President and keeping him from doing his work in the public interest. The scandals and the hearings obviously are limiting his power to maintain a kind of secret White House politburo, beyond the reach of the Congress or the press, but this is all to the good, and it is not limiting his authority to negotiate peace, control inflation and prices, or defend the decency and integrity of government he says he wants.

The President is undoubtedly right in saying that the crooks in his employ can be left to the courts. And he is undoubtedly wrong in implying that the Ervin committee is trying to "exploit Watergate in order to keep us from doing what we were elected to do."

But Bible Sam has made his point. He has made clear that the American people didn't reelect Mr. Nixon to run a department of dirty tricks in the White House, or to defy the Constitution and steal the powers of the Congress or the privacies and liberties of the people.

All these things which were "spoken in darkness" have now been "heard in the light," and even President Nixon, who has read the latest polls and knows what they mean, may finally have got the point, though he doesn't admit it.

The problem now is to get the President to act on his best instincts, to take him at his word that he now wants a new decency and integrity, and to insist, while he is in the mood, to support new laws that support the "decency and integrity" he says he wants.

Oil, Independence, Political Pressure

By J. W. Anderson

WASHINGTON.—Political pressure from Arab governments is forcing Americans toward another hard choice. Either we enforce conservation of oil at home or we must trim our foreign policy to meet Arab demands abroad. Those demands currently are aimed at Israel, but in the future they might run considerably beyond the Mideast. If we do not want to bend our national policy to Arab interests, we shall have to curb the rate at which we burn oil. There is only one way to cut down oil consumption immediately and effectively: raising the federal tax on gasoline. It is as simple, and as difficult, as that.

American domestic oil production is now slowly beginning to decline. To increase our supply, we can only go to foreign sources. To keep increasing it at the present rate we shall have to go to the Persian Gulf and, specifically, to the great Saudi fields. Only the Saudis alone have enough oil to meet the American demand that government officials and the oil industry have been forecasting.

A Warning

John Love, the former governor of Colorado who is now President Nixon's energy adviser, has quietly begun to point out the dangers in excessive dependence on one foreign source of oil. Love has concluded that the United States is going to have to curb its soaring consumption. He has not decided how it should be done but he doubts that the government can rely on mere exhortation and voluntary compliance. Here we begin to see, for the first time, a realistic and coherent policy beginning to take shape. The administration does not have any time to waste.

The world commerce in oil is coming to a dangerous crossing. The oil is becoming much more important to the industrial countries that buy it, while the revenues are becoming much less useful to the Arab countries that sell it. Saudi Arabia has reached a stage of wealth at which it has vastly more than it can spend. Their oil is traded for dollars, and the dollars have depreciated heavily over the past two years. Saudi economists know that their oil is a better investment left underground than they are likely to find anywhere else. The more desperately the industrial nations want Mideastern oil, and the higher the price goes, the less of a financial interest the Saudis have in expanding production. Since they do not need the money, they are naturally attempting to use their oil to influence the United States in regard to Israel.

Last winter, American oilmen were still saying that the Saudis had never given any serious indication of using their oil for political purposes. By early spring, American crude oil imports were running 50 percent higher than a year earlier. At the end of May the State Department announced that the United States was prepared to sell the Saudis a limited number of Phantom fighter-bombers, the same aircraft that over the years has become a symbol of American support to Israel. The State Department said that it would "obviously" not make sales that put Israel in jeopardy, but it acknowledged that oil was "one of the considerations" in the decision. In early June, in an interview, King Faisal emphasized that the future Saudi attitude toward the United States will "depend upon the United States having a more even-handed and just policy" in the Mideast. Other Saudi officials made it explicit that they meant Israel.

SoCal Letter

Meanwhile the Saudis apparently were pressing the American oil companies to make public declarations urging the United States to change its Mideast policies. In late June, the Mobil Company published a statement calling for a Mideastern peace settlement "that will bring justice and security to all the peoples and all the states of the region." The key phrase was "all the states," which includes Israel, and there was not much reaction. But a month later the Standard Oil Company of California sent its stockholders a letter with quite a different tone: "It is highly important at this time that the United States should work more closely with the Arab governments to build up and enhance our relations with the Arab people. . . . There must be understanding on our part of the aspirations of the Arab people, and more positive support of their efforts toward peace in the Middle East." Jewish organizations immediately protested. After several demonstrations, SoCal issued a further letter explaining that what it really meant was a peace agreement "fair and equitable to all states."

The row over the SoCal letter is not in itself terribly important. But it is the premonition of a truly ugly five-sided quarrel that is now threatened among the Saudis, the oil companies, American Jewish groups, the Nixon administration and American consumers who want the unlimited quantities of cheap gasoline to which they are accustomed.

The next question is whether we can get along without the heavy dependence upon Saudi oil that everyone now calls inevitable. The answer is that we can—at a price. The country would have to hold down the rate at which it is burning oil. There is one simple and immediate way to do it.

Last spring the Treasury Department was considering an additional tax of five cents a gallon on gasoline. The administration has rejected the idea, apparently on grounds that it would contribute to the rise in prices. But there are now larger considerations at stake.

Consumption of gasoline is now running about 4 percent higher than last year. The best estimate of the effect of a new five-cent tax is that it would reduce consumption about 6 percent. If that is correct, the tax would reduce our current need for gasoline to last year's level, or a little below. As a matter of national integrity, we need to be able to do without Saudi oil when the price goes too high. That ought to be worth a nickel a gallon.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Unanswered Question of MIRV

By Bernard Gwertzman

NEW YORK—The announcement by Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger Friday that the Soviet Union had finally flight-tested an independently targeted multiple warhead came as no surprise, since Pentagon leaders had been saying for more than a year that it was only a question of time before the Russians caught up with the Americans in multiple-warhead technology.

But the unanswered question—perhaps as much a mystery to the Kremlin as to the White House—is whether the Russians intend to use the development simply to catch up with the Americans or to surpass them in both numbers of warheads and their destructive power.

This would be conceivable if the Russians began to put these warheads on their entire arsenal of land-based and submarine-launched missiles.

In a sense, the Soviet flight test has put the newly developed, improved state of relations between Washington and Moscow to its first real test.

The two nations will have to decide in coming years whether to carry out their obligations, in various accords, not to seek nuclear superiority over the other or to let the Russian missile advances lead to another round in the arms race.

On June 21, President Nixon and Leonid I. Brezhnev, in the summit atmosphere of their second meeting, signed a seven-point document on the "basic principles" governing further negotiations on achieving a permanent treaty that would impose limits on each side's offensive nuclear weapons.

It was signed in the knowledge that the United States had a technological lead over the Russians in multiple-warhead missiles, but that the Soviet Union had a numerical edge in numbers of missile-launchers.

The two leaders agreed to accelerate negotiations so that an offensive-weapons treaty could be signed by the end of next year. In crucial language, they also agreed to be "guided by the recognition that efforts to obtain unilateral advantage, directly or indirectly, would be inconsistent with the strengthening of peaceful relations."

In other words, both sides agreed to take steps that would lead to mutual trust rather than mutual suspicion, the cause for most of the previous arms races between the two nuclear powers.

Now that the Russians seem on their way to developing and deploying multiple-warhead missiles, they will have achieved their objective of achieving technological parity with the United States. Will they agree to a formula at the talks on limitation of strategic arms, due to resume this fall in Geneva, which would insure that a rough equality could be achieved, and sufficiently verified, so that neither Moscow nor Washington felt at a disadvantage?

There are many possible ways of achieving this, but the agreement reached in June rules out visits by officials of one country to the missile sites of the other to inspect what is going on. Rather, verification must be by "national technical means," a highly complex field involving "spy-in-the-sky" photo reconnaissance satellites and various radar systems.

Up to now, verification has been relatively easy because the first arms-control accord, signed in Moscow in May, 1972, put limits only on the number of launch vehicles. These launch vehicles—or rockets, to laymen—can be detected by reconnaissance satellites either at their land-based sites or by spotting submarines.

But the MIRVs, placed on top of the launch vehicles, are virtually impossible to detect.

It is not possible to tell, by photography, for instance, whether a warhead has one, three or a dozen individual missiles.

It is possible to ascertain this by checking the flight-testing of the other side what kind of MIRVs it can launch. In other words, if the Russians only flight-test a six-head missile, this means that it is unlikely they will be able to put a 12-head cap on their launchers.

Under the five-year interim accord on offensive weapons, the United States accepted a disadvantage in total numbers of launchers—1,710 to 2,358—because with the MIRV, the United States had a two-to-one edge in the number of warheads.

By simple arithmetic, the Russians could surpass the United States both in numbers of warheads and in their total destructiveness by the end of the decade, if they chose.

They would have more destructive power—"throw weight" in the jargon—because they have gone in for mammoth land-based missiles rather than the smaller ones deployed by the United States.

In the past, officials such as Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's national security adviser, have predicted that the strategic-arms negotiators would have a very difficult time reaching an accord on offensive weapons because of the problems in verifying limits on multiple-warhead missiles.

But Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Nixon both have said also that the United States and the Soviet Union were entering a new historic relationship. The relationship will be severely tested in coming months and years by MIRV.

INTERNATIONAL
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International Herald Tribune S.A., au capital de 13.200.000 F. R.C. Paris No. 73 B 2012. 21 Rue de Berri, 75380 Paris Cedex 08. Tel.: 225-36-95. Telex: 25.650 Herald, Paris. Cables: Herald, Paris.
Le Directeur de la publication : Walter N. Thayer.
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Obituaries

Conrad Aiken, Much-Honored But Little-Read Poet, Novelist

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (NYT).—Conrad Aiken, 84, who won the Pulitzer Prize for poetry as well as the National Book Award, died Friday of a heart attack in his home town of Savannah, Ga.

One of the most prolific and versatile of poets as well as one much honored, Mr. Aiken had a singularly small public. "The best-known unread poet of the 20th century" one critic said of him.

Essentially a lyric poet of astounding subtlety, Mr. Aiken constructed a world of symbols "shimmering with ambivalences and ambiguities."

Only a handful of Mr. Aiken's poems were widely known, including "Bread and Music," which generations of high school students absorbed in anthologies.

Mr. Aiken's novels, short stories and criticism also were met with public indifference. Of 50 or more titles (35 of poetry, five novels, one autobiographical essay and several collections of stories and criticism) there was not a best-seller.

The writer viewed this situation with virtually total asperity. In an interview for his 80th birthday in 1969, he said that his worth had been neglected, and he called the anthologist Louis Untermeyer "the real instigator" for suggesting that he was difficult to understand. Describing Mr. Untermeyer as "a rather simple soul" and "a menace," Mr. Aiken was positive that his verse was "quite easy."

Those who fathomed his poetry esteemed its author, for he won an impressive number of awards —the Pulitzer Prize for 1930, the National Book Award in 1954, the Bollingen Prize in 1956, the gold medal of the National Institute of Arts and Letters in 1958 and the National Medal for Literature (along with $5,000) in 1969. He was, moreover, consultant in poetry to the Library of Congress from 1950 to 1952.

Born Aug. 5, 1889, in Savannah, Ga., of New England parents, Mr. Aiken was the eldest of three sons of a physician. When he was 11, his father shot his mother dead and committed suicide.

For all his poetry and short stories, Mr. Aiken believed that "Ushant," his autobiography in the third person, provided the best clue to his life and personality. He saw "Ushant" not only as "an autobiography of the creative spirit, but also as a candid self-revelation of my poetic wellsprings."

As the years wore on Mr. Aiken came to have hardly a kind word for anybody or anything except comic strips, martinis and John O'Hara's short stories. In an interview in 1969, he ticked off contemporary American poetry as having come "to a temporary pause" and dismissed Archibald MacLeish, Robert Lowell and Allen Ginsburg, among others, as overestimated.

Viscount Brookeborough

BELFAST, Aug. 19 (NYT).—Viscount Brookeborough, 85, a former prime minister of Northern Ireland, died yesterday in his home in Colebrooke, County Fermanagh.

A descendant of several generations of Ulster settlers and soldiers, he served as prime minister of the British province from 1943 to 1963. The two decades were a relatively peaceful interlude in the troubled province.

He began his political career in 1929 when he was elected as a member of the Northern Ireland Parliament. Four years later he became minister of agriculture, causing a controversy shortly after the appointment when he dismissed 135 Roman Catholic workers on his estate.

An ardent Loyalist, or one who supported the link between Ulster and Britain, he appealed for the employment "of good Protestant lads and lassies."

"Catholics are out to destroy Ulster with all their might and power," he said. "They want to nullify the Protestant vote, take all they can out of Ulster and then see it go to hell."

Fred Offenhauser

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 19 (UPI).—Fred Offenhauser, 85, developer of the racing engine that has won the Indianapolis-500 auto race 28 times, died at his home Friday.

The four-cylinder Offy engine was created in 1934 and soon became a standard at Indy, winning all but eight of the events.

Herbert S. Walters

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 19 (AP).—Herbert S. Walters, 81, former U.S. senator and Democratic party stalwart in Tennessee for nearly half a century, died in a hospital Friday following a long illness.

The late Gov. Frank Clement appointed Mr. Walters to the Senate in August, 1963, to replace Sen. Estes Kefauver. Mr. Walters did not choose to run in 1964 for the remaining two years of Sen. Kefauver's term.

François Bonlieu

NICE, Aug. 19 (AP).—Former French Olympic ski champion François Bonlieu, 36, died in a hospital yesterday of a skull fracture received in a fall near the harbor area.

Mr. Bonlieu won the Arlberg Kandahar combined title in 1963 and a gold medal in the giant slalom at the Innsbruck Olympics in 1964. But his form was erratic and he was soon dropped from the French national team. He turned professional in 1965.



NYT.

Conrad Aiken

Shuji Masutani

TOKYO, Aug. 19 (AP).—Shuji Masutani, 85, former speaker of the Japanese House of Representatives, died yesterday of a heart attack.

Mr. Masutani retired from politics last October after serving in the lower house for 14 consecutive terms. He was an influential leader of the governing Liberal Democratic party and had held many cabinet posts.

Brew Moore

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 19 (Reuters).—American jazz musician Brew Moore, 49, died this morning at a hospital here, where he was taken Friday night after falling down a staircase in the Tivoli Gardens Amusement Park.

He started his professional career as a clarinetist and saxophonist in 1942 and, after playing for a year with bands in Mississippi, went to New York. Since 1961, Mr. Moore had frequently played in Europe.

S. Korea Rejects Japan Demand on Abducted Critic

TOKYO, Aug. 19 (WP).—South Korea Friday rejected Japan's request for the return of Kim Dae Jung, the Korean opposition leader who was abducted from a Tokyo hotel 11 days ago.

The Seoul government also refused to permit a return visit by Yang Il Dong, the Korean politician whom Mr. Kim was visiting here when he was seized, drugged, bound, blindfolded and spirited away to Seoul in a five-day journey.

The Japanese government had formally requested that both men be permitted to return here to help police track down the kidnappers. Before he was placed under virtual house arrest and sealed off from newsmen and political visitors in Seoul Thursday, Mr. Kim said that he wanted to return to Japan and to travel on to the United States, where he is scheduled to be a research fellow at Harvard University this fall.

The South Korean position, formally delivered by the Foreign Ministry in Seoul to the Japanese ambassador here, is that Mr. Kim must remain where he is to accommodate a South Korean inquiry into the abduction case. In a separate meeting with the ambassador, Premier Kim Chong Pil repeated his government's denial that it had any part in the abduction and said that President Chung Hee Park became "very angry" when he heard of the abduction of his leading political critic.

Maryland Aide's Son Dies

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 19 (AP).—Pierre B. Lee, the 27-year-old son of Lt. Gov. Blair Lee 3d of Maryland, leaped to his death Friday from San Francisco's Golden Gate Bridge, Mr. Lee's office has announced. Young Lee, a Princeton graduate, had been working in the San Francisco area as a free-lance photographer for about two years.

6 Injured Evacuating Danish Charter Flight

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 19 (AP).—Six passengers were injured slightly when they were ordered to evacuate a Danish charter flight as it touched down at Kastrup Airport yesterday after an oxygen bottle exploded.

Conair airlines said that the explosion occurred as a crew member was giving oxygen to an elderly passenger with a heart ailment. Fearing fire, the captain ordered evacuation of all 179 passengers and crewmen. The injuries occurred when the passengers slipped down the emergency gangways.

Holdup Suspect Dead, 2d Caught In French Home

BREST, France, Aug. 19 (Reuters).—A 37-hour siege of a villa here ended last night with one accused bank robber dead of self-inflicted wounds, the other in custody and their woman hostage uninjured.

The two men, accused of a bank holdup Friday in which a policeman was killed, took over the home of Mrs. Marguerite le Moigne, holding her as hostage.

With hundreds of police surrounding the house, one of the gunmen, Paul Ciamitaro, 35, shot himself in the head. Mrs. le Moigne then picked up the men's pistols and threw them out a window.

The police then walked in and arrested the other man, François Tilly, also 35. The police said that he was wounded in the shoulder.

Advances Toward Fischer Match

Brazilian Is Surprise Victor in Chess Event

PETROPOLIS, Brazil, Aug. 19 (Reuters).—Brazil's temperamental chess grandmaster, 21-year-old Henrique Mecking, surprised the chess world Friday night by winning the International Chess Tournament, qualifying for a world series to choose the player who will meet Bobby Fischer.

In the 17th round, the Brazilian became the winner after Lev Polugajevski of the Soviet Union defeated Hungary's Lajos Portisch in 38 moves. The Hungarian needed only a draw to tie with Mr. Mecking in first place. But his sacrifice of a knight, to turn a pawn into a queen, failed and Mr. Polugajevski was able to hold the pawn.

The match resulted in a triple tie for second place between Mr. Portisch, Mr. Polugajevski and Efim Geller, the Russian who drew with Oscar Panno of Argentina. It also turned Mr. Mecking into the only player among the 18 competitors from 12 countries to finish the tournament without a defeat.

Karate Lessons

Mr. Mecking, who openly boasts that he is out "to play Fischer and beat him," devotes his days to studies at the board, leaving an hour a day for karate lessons "to balance the mental strain."

"Even when I am dealing karate blows, I feel like smashing my opponent at the chess board. It is great exercise," he says.

Mr. Mecking's devotion to chess has been fostered by the Brazilian government, which offered him "an honorary executive job" at the Ministry of Education. The Brazilian chess prodigy, who began playing at the age of 4 and became national champion at 13, has started a campaign to introduce chess as an obligatory school sport in Brazil.

Two days ago, he left the tournament hall and ordered police to stop noise at a nearby building site. Police went to the site and ordered: "Señor Mecking says you are disturbing him. Stop working." Work stopped and Mr. Mecking won.

Bills in House and Senate

New Drive Launched for Voting Rights of Americans Abroad

By Richard Henry

PARIS, Aug. 19 (IHT).—The Bipartisan Committee for American Voters Overseas has launched a worldwide drive to get U.S. citizens and companies abroad to press for legislation to gain for overseas American civilians a vote in federal elections.

Bills have been introduced in the Senate and House for a Voting Rights Act of 1973 that would give all overseas American citizens of voting age the right to vote for President and members of the two legislative chambers, without being subject to income and inheritance taxes in the individual voter's "home state." The voting rights of an estimated 700,000 U.S. citizens abroad are involved.

The Senate Rules and Administration Committee has scheduled hearings to start on Sept. 20 on that chamber's bill, and the lobbyists are asking Americans abroad to write to their senators and representatives letters supporting the legislation before that date—but with their correspondence timed so that it arrives on Capitol Hill after Congress reconvenes following Labor Day.

The timing is important, the lobbyists' leaders say, so that the mail does not get pigeonholed by legislators' assistants before congress reconvenes after Labor Day.

This kind of attention to detail is symbolic of the organizing effort that is now being put into the drive to enfranchise Americans overseas.

Other aspects of the drive are:

● A corporation, the Bipartisan Committee for American Voters Overseas, has been formed to coordinate the drive, both in Washington and around the world. The U.S. headquarters is Suite 614, 1800 K Street NW, Washington, and the overseas operation is conducted from Paris, which was selected because of its central position for the biggest bloc of overseas Americans, those in Europe, the Mideast and North Africa. The Paris address is 68 Avenue d'Iéna.

● U.S. firms which have American employees abroad are being asked to contribute $500 and to appoint a delegate to local overseas committees that will coordinate area drives for Americans' participation in the write-in campaign.

● American Chambers of Commerce abroad are being asked to join in regional drives for U.S. citizens' support. It is envisioned that each major European city and every national capital in other regions of the world will have a local subcommittee of the parent Washington committee.

J. Kevin Murphy, 46, a New York industrialist, is the new chairman of the Bipartisan Committee. He brings a lawyer's training and a top-management experience to a movement which had been largely ineffective since it was formed in Paris in 1965.

In that year, Americans living abroad got together and formed the Bipartisan Committee on Absentee Voting. A Chicago lawyer, Charles Barr, who felt strongly that U.S. citizens should not lose their right to the vote after moving overseas, was the first chairman of this loosely organized committee.

The committee wrote to the attorney general of each American state to urge that he work to secure voting rights for his state's citizens living overseas. The committee initiated a court suit to guarantee such rights, but the case was lost at the Supreme Court level. In 1969, the committee brought together for a Paris seminar interested U.S. legislators and leaders of American communities abroad.

In 1970, the committee thought it had won its crusade when Congress passed Voting Rights Act amendments that required the states to guarantee absentee voters' power to cast their ballots. Sen. Barry Goldwater, R., Ariz., was the key Capitol Hill figure in pushing through that legislation.

But the legislation turned out to have a loophole. Each state was able to apply its own standards in determining who was a legally qualified absentee voter.

In one case, a Pennsylvanian living in France was told by his U.S. lawyer that Pennsylvania would allow him to vote if he agreed to pay Pennsylvania $3,700 as state income tax on his earnings abroad. In 25 states and the District of Columbia, authorities granted citizens "temporarily residing abroad" the right to vote in all elections, but that term, in most cases, means that the citizen must prove an intention to return to the state involved.

The remaining 25 states, according to the bipartisan overseas voters' committee, require the citizen to maintain homes in the states involved.

The bipartisan committee's current drive is aimed at exempting overseas Americans from such tax liability, from the necessity of maintaining a home in the United States and even from the requirement of signaling an intention to return one day to a particular state.

Under the proposed legislation, an American of voting age abroad, to obtain the power to cast a federal-election ballot, would merely have to prove to a U.S. state or the District of Columbia that he once was legally domiciled there, or that he was born abroad to a citizen who had a voting residence in that state or in Washington.

Mr. Murphy expects opposition to the legislation.

For example, he foresees that some senators and representatives may oppose it as apparently giving a tax break to Americans living abroad.

County Clerks

He also anticipates opposition from county clerks, the states' secretaries of state and other local voting officials, who he says have a history of opposing changes in voting laws, who resent federal encroachment on "states' rights" or who fear that budgetary strains will result from a new absentee-voting system.

Mr. Murphy became interested in the plight of U.S. citizens disenfranchised by virtue of living overseas through talks with the chief European representative of his firm, Purolator, a company that makes oil filters and operates armored-truck and other special courier services.

Another Project

Earlier, Mr. Murphy pushed for college scholarships for the children of Americans who were prisoners of war or missing in action in Vietnam. He got into that crusade after reading in a newspaper several years ago that a son of a high-ranking naval officer, who was a POW, was having difficulties working his way through a college in Ohio.

Mr. Murphy learned in Washington that children and wives of POWs and those missing in action had no next-of-kin benefits under the GI Bill of Rights.

He directed Purolator employees in the firm's offices in the 50 states to conduct a lobbying campaign for state scholarships for the children of POWs and missing men, and 40 states have now instituted such scholarships.

Mr. Murphy says that the state-government contacts established by his firm's local offices in that crusade will be used in the current drive for voting rights for Americans living abroad.

His bipartisan committee is being abetted in the drive by the Federation of American Women's Clubs Overseas, the Association of Americans Resident Overseas, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the American Medical Association, various corporations and religious organizations that have Americans stationed abroad

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INSIGHTS/SIDELIGHTS

Summer on the Baltic Sea: Sun, Songs and Regulations

By Hedrick Smith

JURMALA, U.S.S.R. (NYT).—It is hardly Miami Beach, Biarritz or Corfu, but in the Soviet Union many people consider it "going west," and they do not mean just geographically.

The summer resorts here in Latvia and in the other Baltic republics facing out toward Scandinavia have a reputation and an ambiance that more nearly approach those of the West than do other parts of the Soviet Union—without losing a distinctly Soviet character.

For 20 miles an immaculate, well-equipped, sandy beach curls around the Gulf of Riga past the grand old turn-of-the-century sanitarium at Kemeri and the rambling frame houses sheltered for decades in the pine forests near Dzintari and other communities in the area.

Older folk come for the sulphur treatments, medical mudbaths, solariums and special inhalations at the sanitariums and for the prescribed promenades along the miles of beach dressed in anything from dark, baggy suits to slacks and undershirts. The young, "traveling wild," as they say in Russian, rent single beds for $2 a night and hunt out the open-air dance hall at Asari or the traveling Czechoslovak amusement park that offers modest Coney Island rides (no roller coasters).

Latvian Day of Song

In July a special attraction was the centennial celebration of the Latvian day of song. More than 20,000 amateur singers and dancers, all costumed in their bright traditional dress, held a huge outdoor songfest, gaily throwing the directors of the leading choirs into the air.

Down at the sea there was surprisingly little boating or water-skiing. On the beach large signs carefully delineate "zones of passive rest" from "zones of active rest" to separate throngs of languid sun-worshipers from those fixtures of the Soviet scene, the energetic devotees of physical fitness ever engaged in volleyball and soccer.

Amid the sprawling bodies ubiquitous transistor radios could be overheard picking up the BBC, Radio Stockholm or a Polish station playing something by Simon and Garfunkel. The Juras Perle restaurant, jutting out over the sands at Bulduri, boasts a Saturday night show with Dixieland jazz and honest-to-goodness can-can routines by leggy girls in bikinis that puzzle as well as titillate the middle-aged Establishment figures who often seem to wangle the sought-after tables.

"What are you looking at, Yevgeny?" a woman mocked as her silver-haired husband stood up for a better view.

The city of Riga, just 10 miles from the beaches, projects a European flavor with spires of Lutheran and Roman Catholic cathedrals and peaked Germanic roofs evoking its Hanseatic history—not to mention more contemporary high-stooled Italian-style coffee bars, American-style Good Humor sticks and eye-catching Latvian girls in formfitting sweaters and stylish slacks or bright skirts that do not find their way into the Soviet heartland all that often.

Morality Preserved

Socialist morality is preserved by some Riga cafés, which shut before sundown. The young cognoscenti gather until after midnight at the Apollo Café to dance or listen to Latvia's best combo, the Rigonda, playing such Western hits as "Love Me Tender" and "The Shadow of Your Smile."

The Riga area is far less known in the Soviet Union as a holiday resort than Yalta, Sochi, Pitsunda and other Black Sea spots, but by local accounts it is growing rapidly.

The population of the Jurmala beach community swells from about 50,000 to 200,000 in the summer and on a sunny Sunday another 200,000 flock to the beach from Riga. Commuter trains running every 10 minutes, with people jammed six abreast on hard wooden seats, can barely cope with the crowd.

For all of Riga's Western flavor, the Soviet vacationer par excellence is a man like Ivan Yakovlevich Safronov, a husky, ruddy-faced, 56-year-old World War II veteran whose heavily subsidized, highly supervised holidays illustrate the attractions and the limitations of Soviet socialism. He is vacationing this year at the bright new 500-bed sanitarum at Yaunkemeri.

Choice Sites

In April, 1944, during the fighting on the Ukrainian front, he was wounded "from head to toe," he said, gesturing at a nickel-sized dent in his forehead and motioning at legs bothered by rheumatism. As a war invalid and as an official of the People's Control Commission in Tashkent, he is a man with good connections and access to choice vacation sites.

For the entire postwar period, Mr. Safronov said, he has gone each year to government-built sanitariums operated by the Soviet trade union federations. By Western standards all this has been unbelievably cheap, though it is often conducted with a highly organized and collectivized routine that some Westerners would find confining.

The key to his economical holidays is the *putyovka*, or annual pass, issued by the trade unions on advice of doctors, and entitling Mr. Safronov not only to a 24-day stay at a sanitarium but to a union subsidy for all but 30 percent of the cost. This year his share for room and board plus treatment came to 48 rubles ($66) for 24 days.

Not everyone is privileged enough to get a sanitarium *putyovka*. Last year, a doctor said, about seven million of the population of 250 million did so.

Elvira Y. Kliger, a secretary of the Latvian trade unions, noted that there were other subsidized vacation spots. In Latvia alone, she said, there is space enough for 170,000 people—half from Latvia, half from other republics—in sanitariums, rest houses and pensions.

Passes to Cabins

By her account, 49,000 more get *putyovkas* to five tourist bases—modest dormitory hotels with cafeterias—and 110,000 vacation passes are granted to Latvian workers by their factories for one-family cabins. Also, about 65,000 children go to Young Pioneer camps each year for nominal fees.

Nonetheless, Mrs. Kliger said in an interview, "We cannot satisfy all those who want to come and that is our problem." More sanitariums are under construction, she added.

A man like Mr. Safronov has problems mingled with the benefits of his subsidized vacation. His wife, who works for another government agency, could not arrange her vacation schedule to coincide with his, and she has to care for her bedridden mother.

This is a predicament that many Soviet citizens face because so many wives work. "Our vacations are given according to a schedule at the factory," a Latvian construction worker explained. "My wife works at the airport. It's hard to get off in summer, especially for both of us at the same time, so we go at different times. I go to see my sister and she goes to see her parents."

For a vast number of Russians, staying with relatives is the key to a low-cost vacation, which is a necessity for many.

Mr. Safronov and his sort may have it easier, but their holidays are not exactly what could be called a fling. Mr. Safronov must follow the routine; up at 7:30 group morning exercises, breakfast, medical treatment, a prescribed walk on the beach (all by the clock), lunch, a free hour, then a quiet hour in his room, afternoon tea, collective cultural activities or excursions, supper, a prescribed evening walk, a collective show or concert, yogurt at 10 p.m. ("We give it to everyone," the chief doctor said: "we consider it like medicine"), and lights out at 11.

The diet is prescribed, one of 15 planned by an institute in Moscow, which also sets the schedule of alternating mudbaths, sulphur immersions and massages.

A nurse checks to insure that people are in their rooms for quiet hour and at lights out; another nurse insures that no one gets too much exposure to the elements or sneaks into the ocean for an unauthorized dip. Doors are locked for the night at 11 p.m.

"But what if someone comes back late?" a visitor asked. "No one ever does," a doctor replied firmly, as if surprised by the question.

When the visitor looked skeptical, a Latvian journalist who had arranged the visit explained that he knew of a man a bit in his cups, who came back late one evening, only to get a written reprimand in his work record—a black mark that killed all hopes of more *putyovkas*.

"I took one swim—on the sly," Mr. Safronov confessed with an uncertain grin. But he hastened to ad, "That was before I began my treatments." A doctor, hovering near, quickly interjected: "Ocean swimming is not recommended for patients who take mudbaths and sulphur treatments"—90 percent of those at Yaunkemeri.

Younger people tend to balk at such routine and settle for more modest accommodations. Those with friends or friends of friends living in the Riga area rent private rooms; others take their chances at "kemping" grounds.

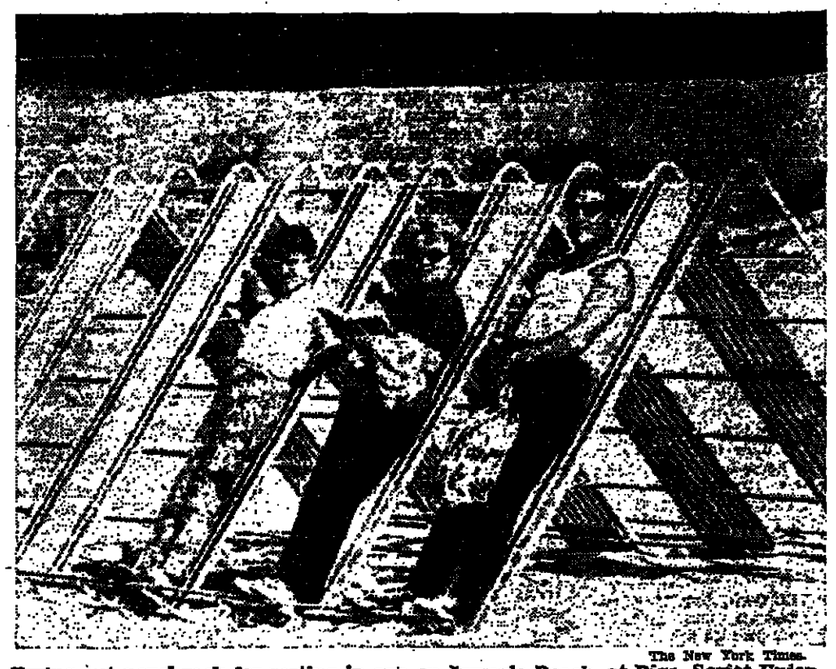
Valentina Podvalnaya, a biochemist from Moscow, landed happily at the metalroofed cottages at Vaivari Kemping, sharing a bright but spartan 8-by-10-foot room with her husband and 4-year-old son for a quiet month near the beach. They signed up in spring but did not learn until the last minute that her husband's employer had arranged the space.

Mrs. Podvalnaya and her family traveled by train, unlike the increasing number of people who own private cars and take them on vacation. But some consider them a handicap. "No point in going on vacation by car," commented a beer-drinking Ukrainian worker. "On vacation you want to drink a bit, right? But just one beer, and if they catch you behind the wheel, you can lose your license, so I go by train."

Nadya, a plump, giggly, auburn-haired Latvian from Jurmala, was telling a visitor how much fun it was to meet young men from all over the Soviet Union on the beaches in the summer.

"You must have a vacation year-round," a visitor suggested.

"No," she replied somewhat sadly. "It's only gay like this in summertime. In the winter it's boring. There aren't enough other young people. Besides, they shut down the amusement park and the outdoor dance hall at Asari. So it's not much fun here out of season."



The New York Times.

Trying out novel rack for resting in sun on Jurmala Beach, at Riga, Soviet Union.



The New York Times.

A woman cools her feet.

Scarce: Secretaries In the Soviet Union

By Murray Seeger

MOSCOW—Comrade Ivanoff is an ordinary executive in the huge middle level of Soviet administrative responsibility. Like everyone else in the Soviet Union, he is under intense pressure to do more in less time, to surpass ever-higher quotas of work. Comrade Ivanoff is trying.

But the telephone rings and he must answer it. Then he must type a letter, slowly, or more likely, write it out in longhand. The door opens and an unwanted visitor enters. Ivanoff must find a document some place in the huge stack of papers on his desk.

Again, the telephone. "Slushahyu," which means listening, he answers, in standard Russian style.

With hardly any work accomplished, Ivanoff takes his lunch break. The telephone rings and no one answers. In the afternoon, determined to get some items completed, Ivanoff takes the telephone off the hook and locks the door.

50 Years After

What Comrade Ivanoff and thousands of other Soviet executives need, of course, is a secretary. But only now, after 60 years of idolizing manual labor, are Soviet planners turning to the question of training, placing and properly rewarding secretaries and general office assistants.

"Formerly, there was a unanimous opinion that it was sufficient for a secretary to be able to type with one finger because it was not a profession, but a job," an authority said recently.

An office secretary, like most other service employees, traditionally has held a low rung in the hierarchy of the workers' society. The ideal Communist worker was either in a factory turning out more and more widgets or on the farm trying to raise enough produce to feed the country.

Men Are Minority

Women hold many manual labor jobs, such as street and railroad maintenance, painting and plastering, operating factory machines and doing most of the unskilled work in agriculture.

There are more women than men in the work force—a unique situation among the world's industrial nations. The proportion of women is highest at lower level jobs with men dominating the skilled trades and administrative posts.

Despite the vital role played by women in the overall economy, their services do not extend into managerial suites. A trained secretary or skilled girl Friday is rare in Russia.

With the country under heavy pressure to become more efficient because of its lagging economic growth rate and a growing shortage of manpower, Soviet planners are discovering the vital role of the secretary.

Pravda, the national Communist party newspaper, which frequently heralds important new campaigns, recently reported that there are only 40 assistants for every 100 executives. A typical factory had 5,000 engineers and technicians and only 120 secretaries.

City Life

The proportion is most favorable in Moscow and other big cities, where the big ministries and party offices are better staffed than in the smaller industrial cities and on the huge state and collective farms.

While the managerial function in the economy has expanded immensely in the last 30 years, the paper said, the number of service workers has remained constant. There are only seven secretarial schools in this country of 250 million persons and there is only one book available on secretarial practice.

Executives spend up to 40 percent of their time doing routine chores such as answering the telephone, filing, writing memos and meeting visitors.

"An experienced secretary frees about a third of the working time of her boss, giving necessary information to every fourth visitor and handling half of his telephone calls," Pravda said.

Personnel Level

To help reverse decades of negative thinking about office workers, Communist party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev repeatedly has warned that "it is necessary to raise the level of work of our managerial personnel."

At even higher authority, Lenin, founder of the Soviet party and state, was referred to by Pravda to emphasize the legitimacy of the campaign to improve the secretary's lot.

"Vladimir Ilyich thought very highly of that seemingly modest job and entrusted his secretary with many things," the paper said.

Changing a half-century of practice and policy is not easy, however.

Raising Prestige

The planners must not only train more girls and raise the prestige of their jobs, they also must provide them with modern equipment, raise their pay and convince managers and blue collar workers that the white collar job an honorable uniform.

In Izvestia, the government newspaper, a writer from Kirovograd said that in a factory he studied, the office worker's position "seems so insignificant to many that it is used only in satirical stories."

"Not a single clerk's name was ever put onto a bulletin board of honor and never has an experienced clerk been seen on the presidium of the workers' collective."

A secretary from Pavlodar wrote Pravda that she had worked nine years "without a single day which was relatively free, but at the same time I have the lowest salary."

Mine Job Spurned

Another girl wrote that after taking part in the first graduation ceremony held for secretaries in the Ukraine and getting a diploma as a "technologist organizer," she was offered a job operating a machine at a coal mine. She moved back to her hometown and got a job in an automobile factory.

"The job is not bad," she wrote. "An apartment was given to me, but I still like the job of a secretary most of all and would gladly start working at it if I could get one."

Those girls who do land secretarial jobs often find them unpleasant because of a shortage of good office furniture and equipment.

Modern electric adding machines, calculators and typewriters are rare in the Soviet Union except in the most important offices. The abacus is still the standard device for doing sums.

There are few modern office forms and most pieces of business paper must be written longhand with many carbon copies. Copying machines are even more rare than electric typewriters, and where they exist they are usually guarded by special security rules.

Visiting an office in Riga, a writer found a secretary "sharpening pencils with a razor blade and making notes on a page torn off a calendar."

Offices are so poorly lighted and crowded that workers "think not about computers but about space for an ordinary chair."

The situation in offices of the big farms, where thousands of people work and live, is even more backward, the investigator found. Farm managers spend half of their time on routine chores.

A director told Pravda that farm secretaries usually can "only register mail and type with one finger."

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The Precarious Position of the Multinational Companies

By John Diebold

NEW YORK—During the next two decades the major growth in manufacturing industries of the world's three rich industrial areas (North America, Northwest Europe, Japan) will be in the south. This will include especially manufactures of both finished goods and components for export back to today's richer countries.

The U.S. started some time ago to switch from being an exporter of manufactured goods to being much more an exporter of manufacturing companies. The annual value of U.S. companies' production overseas is now over five times the value of U.S. exports. From Northern Europe and Japan the value of direct manufactured exports still exceeds the value of their multinational corporations' production abroad, but both may race down the previous American road during the 1970s.

Northern Europe kept up its domestic manufacturing in the 1960s only by importing 10 million "guest workers" from poorer countries to its south. But these immigrants, who are now an actual majority of the workforce in German and French automobile-producing factories, are creating obvious social problems. So the trend in these countries henceforth will be to move factories down south to these workers instead, especially as (a) environmental restrictions will increasingly inhibit the building of great new manufacturing complexes in North EEC and America; (b) in all three rich areas about half the 18-year-old males will go to college or its equivalent in the 1970s, and a country half of whose workers are college-trained does not provide enough people of high quality eager to do factory jobs. It deserved to be front-page news in Europe last year that Volkswagen can already produce cars as cheaply in Brazil as in Germany (partly because of worker alienation back home).

A most interesting discussion point is: Will the North Europeans switch their manufacturing largely to South Europe, North Africa, South America or, quite conceivably, on some licensing and management contract terms, to Communist East Europe (where there is a large well educated, effectively non-labor-unionized workforce which, because of the inefficiency of the Communists' non-market economy, is at present working at far below its potential productivity)?

Japan Goes Abroad

Japan kept on increasing its exports of domestic manufactures in the 1960s because it was allowed to have a grossly undervalued exchange rate. Now it has had to upvalue, and faces restrictions on its exports; moreover, workers in its smaller subcontracting and components-making firms are no longer willing to accept much lower wages than workers in its big firms. So Japan will almost certainly switch abroad a lot of its components manufacture, probably on a subcontracted basis, and then some of its present exports will start appearing in the U.S. from Japanese-sponsored firms in South America and Africa and in both capitalist and Communist Asia, probably under very South American and African and certainly non-Japanese trade names, and even cheaper than now.

There will be a huge row from the South Americans and Asians if the U.S. tries to impose special import restrictions against them.

Moreover, the South Americans and Africans and Asians will be right. On any balanced view, it should be a joyful thing if the sorts of manufacturing jobs that people in the rich one-fifth of the world no longer want to do move down to the poor four-fifths of the world. The richest one-fifth of people in a modern community usually already have jobs other than those in manufacturing, and the richest one-fifth of the world community are going gradually to move over to do the same. But the political implications for the less developed countries are enormous. We may be entering an era when sudden enrichment can be enjoyed by poorer countries that accommodate the desire of rich northern business corporations to set up manufacturing processes in their homelands. Some will see this as a cornucopia, others as capitalist neo-colonialism. The big diplomatic and commercial question of the next two decades may be the mechanism that is used for this southward transfer of the manufacturing revolution.

The mechanism that will initially be favored by American business is the so-called multinational corporation (MNC), which normally means the wholly or majority-owned American subsidiary. There are some economic problems even for the United States in this mechanism. The MNC is a device whereby one transfers capital with the know-how, so that the U.S. balance of payments gets less speedy recompense than it does from one of the other ways of technology transfer (licensing, management contracts, turnkey contracts, even to some degree joint ventures).

There is some justification in the French complaint that the age of the American wholly owned subsidiary belonged to the now departed age when the dollar exchange standard allowed the United States to run a permanent balance-of-payments deficit. So that "We French lent money to the Americans to enable them to buy us." But these tiffs during the age when the American MNC rolled east to Europe may be as nothing to the political crisis ahead as the manufacturing revolution rolls south from the rich north to the poor south of the world.

At a time when the focus of news stories is the United Nations proposal for regulation, the domestic snapping at the heels of MNCs in Senate hearings and the concern of others in the United States with the problem of exporting jobs, the multinational corporation is very much at bay in the United States and overseas as well.

There seem to be four sensible objections to present operations of MNCs in developing countries, and the supreme task of business and political diplomacy in the next two decades may be to make them no longer valid. In ascending order of importance the present sensible objections are that (a) MNCs usually do not train local inhabitants in entrepreneurial (as distinct from operative and executive) skills; (b) the very nature of multinationals—often manufacturing parts in one country and marketing them in still another—constantly subjects them to the charge that they cheat on taxes; (c) market forces are not normally ones that operate to meet the most vital local needs (nutrition, education, health, provision of shelter) but draw scarce skilled local resources into making products for the rich; and (d) the very presence of the MNCs in a country could be used as a political target to aggravate tensions and stimulate nationalism in poor countries, and come to be regarded by excited local governments as a modern form of extraterritoriality, basically exploitative, rather than being an agency for the redistribution of wealth and the diffusion of technology through the world.

Growth as an Ally

On point (a), American MNCs should realise that the growth of local business communities will be their biggest ally, not their biggest competitor. The class struggle in developing countries is always between the new men of government and men of business; if the latter are mainly foreign, then both the military and the masses will help to put in power men of government who are emotional, nationalist, anticapitalist, antirationalist. American MNCs in these countries should therefore follow a positive policy of hiring out as much work as possible to local subcontractors, repair shops, service industries; they should try to encourage local capital markets, and do some of their own R and D on the spot.

The important sharing opportunity will be in telecommunications and computers, because within the next decade multinational information systems will become available to permit sharing of data from computer terminals across many national boundaries, as well as other marvels that will be opened by multinational computerized data banks (helping the handling of logistic functions, organizing permanent ongoing international conferences in which research into, and discovery of, new ideas are stored immediately in data banks accessible to on-line locations in all countries where patent agreements are honored, etc.). This is precisely the sort of facility that MNCs in poor countries should help all local industries to use, rather than treat them as part of the MNCs' local competitive advantage.

Host governments of poorer countries can rightly insist on policies of this sort from guest MNCs. Oddly, their most sensible other policy will be to press MNCs to keep down, not push up, the local wages they pay; otherwise all the best labor will flock to do even menial work for MNCs, creating impossibly uneconomical wage inflation for indigenous business. Encouragement of cheap labor policy will serve to increase the profitability of local MNC operations, but they should pay proper taxes on these profits.

There is a real danger that some of the biggest corporations in the world are heading for what might be called an international Nader-type row. Somebody soon is going to print an "exposé" of the way in which intra-company transfers are used on some MNCs' accounts to make profits appear mainly in countries with low taxes. As one English industrialist has said, "A multinational corporation is an American-registered company manufacturing its products where labor is cheapest, and channeling its profits to another country where taxation is lowest or preferably non-existent." The result of such "exposés" will likely be an abrupt switch from the present situation, where some big MNCs are getting away with murder, to equally undesirable witch hunts where MNCs are murdered instead. It will be much better for rich governments, poor governments and MNCs to run this lap together. A suggestion for poorer countries' governments is that they should set up a joint arbitrating mechanism and agree with MNCs that all disputes about tax bills and compensation for any eventual nationalization will be decided through this. This sort of guarantee against unfair nationalization might cause MNCs to flock into a poor country which took this step, and it could actually stop tax dodging much more effectively than rigorous unilateral searches by a poor country's own tax inspectors, which are usually inefficient and often unfair.

MNCs' Skills

It is usually supposed that poor countries' biggest needs (programs to raise nutrition standards, health, education) can only be filled by their governments. Actually these jobs often require precisely the skills which MNCs possess: e.g., capabilities for research into what sorts of seed could best be used, advertisement skills to persuade simple people to do certain things in new hygienic or productive ways instead of accustomed unhygienic or unproductive ways, organization of capital-intensive systems as substitutes for skilled personnel who are desperately short in poor countries (mass X-rays in place of scarce doctors, audio-visual and radio-based and even computer-assisted instruction in place of scarce teachers, etc.). One of the most beneficial actions for mankind in the next decade might be if rich countries tied aid programs to giving performance contracts to new sorts of MNCs which contracted to raise protein intake in some African country by x percent in the next five years, to raise literacy standards by x percent, even to operate birth control programs.

We would then at last get what is presently (perhaps temporarily) the most dynamic force in the world—corporate multinational business—working on the most important problems in the world.

Mr. Diebold is chairman of The Diebold Group Inc., management consultants. This article was published in The Wall Street Journal.

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PARIS, MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1973

Eurobonds

Dollar Continues to Improve, But Interpretation Is Divided

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Aug. 19 (IHT).—Having had their fingers burned over the last three years, European money managers are naturally chary about assessing the dollar's new-found health on the foreign exchange markets.

But despite their misgivings about how lasting it will be or how solidly based it is during the peak of the vacation season, the fact is that the snowballing pessimism that a few weeks ago carried the dollar to record lows is now working in reverse and an uptrend feeding on itself appears to be under way.

During the last week, the dollar's value has risen better than 3 percent against the major Continental currencies amid indications that businessmen are speeding up their transactions into dollars to make the conversion before it becomes even more expensive.

"It starts as speculation," says one banker describing the genesis of both upward and downward spirals, "and then suddenly everybody jumps on the bandwagon... nobody wants to be left out. Once it starts, the move tends to be substantial."

There are two major elements fueling the dollar's revival: High interest rates and a U.S. export boom in farm commodities.

Tracing the anatomy of the revival, Rimmer de Vries, chief economist at Morgan Guaranty Trust in New York, says it began on July 26—the day that West Germany eased its extreme monetary squeeze at home. Rates of up to 35 percent on an annual basis for overnight funds had been pulling money out of Britain and the United States, pushing up the exchange rate of the deutsche mark and threatening to set off another monetary crisis.

As the Germans backed down on their squeeze, interest rates in Britain and the United States were raised to record-high levels in what Mr. de Vries calls a "display of central bank cooperation." Suddenly, the better than 11 percent annual return investors could get by putting their money in Eurodollar deposits for up to six months looked extremely attractive and the move into dollars was started.

At the same time, it was becoming apparent that a fundamental change was taking place in the U.S. trade position thanks to an export boom of farm products. Mr. de Vries, who earlier this year had been forecasting another U.S. trade deficit this year of some $5 billion, now says, "It looks like the trade account will be in balance."

At the latest count, some 67 percent of this year's wheat harvest is booked for export. The percentage for soybeans is 37 percent and for corn 20 percent. This demand has sent the price for these commodities through the roof, evoking fears that the government will be forced to slap controls on such exports.

The fears are still very alive, despite government statements to the contrary. Nevertheless, the benefits accruing to the U.S. *international economic position* could severely reduce the administration's room for maneuver.

Government officials are now forecasting that U.S. agricultural exports this year could total $16 billion to $17 billion, almost double last year's total and about $5 billion more than had previously been predicted.

A balanced trade account, after last year's record $6.4-billion deficit, would be convincing evidence that the two official dollar devaluations are beginning to have the desired effect, that the nation is on the road to earning more abroad than it spends there and that the dollar need no longer be considered a suspect currency.

In the meantime, the purchasers of those farm goods are going to be exchanging their local currencies for the $17 billion needed to pay for those commodities, putting upward pressure on the dollar's exchange rate. In the six months ended in June, agricultural exports totaled $7.9 billion.

If the government estimates are on target that leaves another $9 billion or so to be purchased this year.

And as the dollar has been gaining on foreign exchange markets, it can be expected that the grain importers will be rushing to buy their dollars now while the rate is still cheap rather than risk finding it more expensive later.

This can be expected to trigger the normal "herd" psychology,

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 4)

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Aug. 11 Latest Week	Aug. 4 Prior Week	1972
Commodity index	213.2	205.2	121.1
*Currency in circ..	$68,626,000	$68,310,000	$62,921,000
*Total loans....	$111,333,000	$110,813,000	$97,518,000
Steel prod. (tons).	2,771,000	2,810,000	2,418,000
Auto production.	103,263	57,145	130,378
Daily oil prd. (bbls)	9,400,000	9,381,000	9,679,000
Freight car ldgs.	532,557	533,979	514,884
*Elec Pwr, kw-hr	40,276,000	39,040,000	35,363,000
Busn. failures.	182	183	183

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	†July	Prior Month	1972
Employed	84,614,000	84,674,000	81,782,000
Unemployed	4,196,000	4,258,000	4,815,000
Indust'l prodctn..	126.3	R125.4	R115.1
	June	Prior Month	
*Personal income..	$1,027,100,000	R$1,018,700,000	$922,900,000
*Money supply...	$263,300,000	$260,500,000	$245,100,000
Cnsmrs price ind'x.	132.4	131.5	125.0
Cnstr'n contracts.	183	173	154
*Mfr's inventories.	$113,039,000	R$111,625,000	$104,260,000
*Exports	$5,778,100	$5,602,800	$3,971,000
*Imports	$5,783,600	$5,760,700	$4,467,700

*000 omitted. †Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1967=100, the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

R—Revised.

N.Y. Stock Exchange Prices Slide in Week; Bond Market Rallies, U.S. Issues Strong

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (NYT).—Soaring interest rates and the growing inflationary trend continued to dominate market psychology last week as prices on the New York Stock Exchange again declined in listless trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average dropped 20.54 points to finish the week at 871.84. A small advance on Wednesday was the Dow's only gain during the week.

Last Monday the Federal Reserve Board raised its discount rate from 7 percent to 7 1/2 percent, the highest in history. The discount rate is charged on short-term loans to commercial banks.

The move was another step in the effort to curb the hectic pace of lending by the nation's banks, which has been a major factor in the continuing boom and inflation in the economy.

The downward trend in the stock market continued despite some favorable economic developments. These included a surplus balance in the federal budget for the second quarter, a favorable trade balance and a strengthening of the dollar in overseas markets.

Saxon Industries, which announced *disappointing* earnings, was the Big Board volume leader for the week, down 1 1/4 at 5 1/8, followed by Teleprompter, down 1 3/8 at 12; Bausch & Lomb up 1 3/4 at 34, and Southern Co., down 3/8 at 16 3/8.

Farm-implement related issues generally went against the downward market in some heavy action. Analysts said investors were banking on such companies doing well in times of food shortages when more farming is needed.

Deere & Co. was up 4 1/8 at 53 3/8, and International Harvester was up 3 3/8 at 33 7/8.

Pharmaceuticals took a beating after reports that the companies could be hurt by Senate hearings scheduled for the fall on pricing and industry practices.

Warner Lambert was down 4 at 42 3/4 and Upjohn Co. was down 7 1/4 at 88.

Of the top 25 Big Board volume leaders, 19 declined while only 6 advanced. Some 373 issues on the Big Board hit new lows, while only 15 hit new highs.

Turnover on the New York Stock Exchange continued in the doldrums. It dropped to 59.21 *million shares compared to the* 62.03 million shares traded the week before.

Analysts said that President Nixon's Watergate statement Wednesday night had little impact on the market picture.

"I don't think he said anything new that would set back the market," said Alan C. Poole of Laidlaw-Coggeshall Inc.

Mr. Poole predicted the market was near or at bottom and a rally, at least for the short-term, was likely.

The bond market rose sharply as Wall Street professionals bid prices up amid some early signs that interest rates might be reaching their peak.

The Bond Market

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (AP).—Prices on the New York bond market rallied last week, with sharpest gains in intermediate and long-term U.S. government issues.

Medium-term governments rose an average of 1 1/2 points while long-terms advanced an average of 2 1/2, the strongest gains since President Nixon unveiled his *economic programs* two years ago. The advances offset about 25 percent of the decline government issues have suffered since early June.

Short-term rates, however, retreated for the first time since mid-April. Three-month Treasury bills lost 9 basis points in the week.

Federal funds closed slightly higher, with the rate averaging about 10 1/2 percent, while Eurodollar rates declined.

The largest advances in corporate bonds were in the new or recently offered issues, which rose by about 2 1/2 points. Seasoned issues gained about one point.

It was one of the few weeks this year in which these issues posted net gains and they climbed faster than any week since last November. Two medium-priced utility issues sold well.

The coming week's calendar will be dominated by a $300-million *telephone subsidiary offering*, the largest scheduled for the corporate calendar.

The September calendar total is a very light $550 million.

The municipal market rose about one point, offsetting half the declines this sector sustained two weeks ago.

The calendar for the coming week will be a moderate $330 million and for the coming month it will total less than $800 million.

Amex and Over-Counter

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (NYT).—Trading on the American Stock Exchange moved at a slow pace during the week, with 8.43 million shares changing hands compared with 9.78 million the previous week.

For the week the exchange's index showed a loss of only 0.23, closing at 22.94.

Syntex, maker of birth-control devices, was the most actively traded issue during the week, losing 14 1/2 points to close at 88 5/8.

Two copper companies showed sharp increases. O'okiep Copper gained 12 points to close at 86, while Atlas Consolidated Mining rose 4 1/8 to 27 1/8. Copper prices and demand have been strong lately.

Research Cottrell, the pollution-control company, lost 4 3/4 to close at 59 after a report of flat earnings—36 cents in the quarter ended July 31 compared with the same amount in the year-ago period.

Trading in Dearborn-Storm did not resume Friday in the face of a tender offer made for its stock by a British firm, Trafalgar House Investments Ltd. of London. A spokesman for Dearborn-Storm, in the data processing and offshore oil businesses, said that Trafalgar had received more than 40 percent of the company's stock in answer to its $25-a-share tender. He added that Trafalgar probably would return any shares received over its offer for 40 percent.

In the Over-the-Counter market, the industrial stock index declined from 100.02 a week ago Friday to 98.16.

Over-Counter Market

NEW YORK (AP)—Weekly Over the Counter Industrials giving the high, low and last bid prices for the week with the net change from the previous week's last bid prices. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers Inc., are not actual transactions but are representative interdealer prices at which these securities could have been sold. Prices do not include retail markup, markdown or commission.

Sales supplied by NASD.

	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Al Kotzin Co	17	5	4½	4½	+ ¼
ACMAT Corp	253	11	9½	10½	
AES Tech Sys	6	6¾	6½	6½	
AID Inc	1	3¼	3½	3½	
AITS Inc	111	7½	7⅛	7½	— ⅜
APS Inc	58	14½	14¼	14½	+ ¼
ASG Indust	8	6¼	6	6	— ¼
AVM Corp .15	17	4	3½	4	
Aaron Bros	31	2¾	2⅝	2¾	— ⅜
Accelerator Inc	156	3¼	2½	2¾	— ¼
Acme Gen .24	10	7½	7¼	7⅛	— ½
AcushnetCo .52	25	20¼	19½	20	— ¼
AdamsDrug .02e	144	7¾	6¾	7	— ¾
Addmaster .04e	27	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
Addisn Wesly .20	22	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
Advance Ross	115	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
AdvancdMed Sci	15	6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼
Advanced Mem	144	6¾	5¾	6¼	+ ¼
AdvancdMicr De	319	15⅛	13	13⅛	—1⅞
Advanced Sys	3	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
After Six	23	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
AgMet Inc	55	7¾	6⅝	7⅝	+ ¾
Agnico Eagl Min	1468	5¼	4⅝	5⅛	+ ⅛
Alanthus Corp	65	3½	2⅜	2½	— ⅞
AlbanyIntl .56	174	19⅛	18½	19¼	+ ⅛
Albertsinc .17	6	7	6¾	6¾	— ¼
Alexan Alex .44e	414	21¼	20½	21¼	+ ¼
AlexBaldwin .40	80	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅝
Algorex Data	25	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Allco Land Dev	49	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ½
Alleghy Bev s	115	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
Allergan Pharm	86	17¼	14⅝	17	+1⅜
Allied Leisure	185	5⅛	4⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
AlldTeleph .24	130	19⅞	18⅜	19⅜	
AlldVanLine B	18	3½	2¾	3½	+ ¼
Allyn Bacon .25	39	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
Alodex Corp	29	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
Alpex Computer	191	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
Amarex Inc	190	6⅝	6⅛	6½	— ½
Amcourt System	37	2¾	2½	2⅝	— ¼
Amedco Inc	42	2½	2¼	2½	+ ¼
AmAppraisl .42a	7	9½	9½	9½	
Am Arts&Crafts	23	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ¼
Am Beef Packer	46	7¼	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
Am Biomedical	64	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	
AmconHom .05e	35	6	6	6	
AmElec Labs	28	2⅝	2	2	— ⅝
AmExpress .52	2807	60½	58⅝	59½	— ⅜
AmExp cv pf1.50	106	181	176½	178½	— ½
AmFiltrona .43	42	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
AmFinlCorp .04	240	12¼	12	12	— ¼
Am Furnit .26	83	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
AmGreetings .25	514	43¾	43	43¼	— ½
AmLaFranc .02a	19	6⅞	6⅜	6½	— ⅜
Am Marine Ltd	58	12½	11	12¼	+1¼
Am Micro Sys	354	16⅝	15⅛	15⅞	— ⅛
Am Nuclear	72	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
AmQuasar Petro	149	14	12	13¼	+1
AmShipBldg wt		4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
Am Telecomm	217	15¾	13⅞	15	+ ⅝
Am Telev&Com	274	26	25¼	26	+ ¼
AmUrban Devel	9	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
AmWeldMfg .80	31	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
AmmestGrp Inc	60	7¾	7⅛	7⅛	— ½
Amterre Devel s	293	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Anadite Inc	33	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Analog Devices	79	10	8⅝	8⅞	—1¼
Anaren Micrwve	77	3⅜	2⅝	2⅝	+ ½
AnchorSav Asso	23	19	18¾	19	+ ¼
AndersnGrnd .12	9	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
Anderson Jacobs	107	4½	3¼	3½	—1
AnheusrBus .60a	2324	41⅜	38¾	39½	—1⅞
Anixter Bros	36	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ½
Ankenind .10e	16	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Apexco Inc	5	10	9⅞	9⅞	
Applebaum Fd	11	4	4	4	
AppldDigit Data	153	3¼	2¾	2⅞	— ¾
Appld Material	39	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	+ ½
April Ind	87	2⅜	1⅝	1⅞	— ⅞
ArchonPure Pd	20	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ¼
Arden Mayfair	120	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ¼
Argo Petroleum	22	6½	6	6	— ½
ArkanWstGas .76	121	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅜
ArlenProp 1.74e	42	14	13½	13¾	— ¼
ArnoldaCalif .40	125	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅜
Arrow Automot	11	14½	14	14½	+ ½
ArrowHartH 1	59	17	15¾	16	—1
Artco Bell .15a	22	3	2½	2⅝	— ⅜
Arvida Corp	28	9⅛	8¾	8⅞	— ¾
AssocCoBtlg .27	119	23⅜	20	23¼	
AtadTrlLnA .52e	57	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	+ ½
AtlanGasLt 1.08	67	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
AtlantRes 1.42e	33	14⅝	14½	14½	— ¼
Atlantic Ind	6	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
Atlantic Cont Sy	64	5½	4¾	5½	+ ⅝
AtlanPapel Btlg	22	10	9½	9½	— ⅛
Atlas Hotels .05e	34	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Atwood Oceanics	195	15⅛	14½	15	— ⅛
AtwoodOcean un	54	17½	15¾	16½	—1
AtwoodOcean wt	116	3⅝	2⅞	3	— ¾
Autotrain Cp	107	9⅞	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
BCC Inc	719	6	5⅝	6	
BT MtgInv 77 wt	20	3½	3	3⅛	+ ½
BairdWarn 2.06e	91	17½	16⅛	16¾	— ⅜
Baird Atomic	31	4⅝	4⅛	4½	— ⅛
Baker Bros Inc	20	17½	17	17	— ⅛
BakerFent .60a	48	36	35⅛	36	
BaldwinSLyons	84	[illegible]	9¼	9⅛	— ⅛
BallCorp .58	130	11	10½	11	+ ⅛
Bally Mfg .10e	1465	55	47½	52¾	—2½
Balink Corp	30	7⅜	6⅝	7⅛	— ½
BanksBldgBa .72	49	15¼	14⅝	15¼	+ ⅜
BankamRlt 2.08e	248	26¾	24¾	24½	—1⅞
Barco of Cal	7	7½	7¼	7¼	
Barnes HindePh	45	24¾	22½	24¾	+1¼
BarnesEngin .70	65	16⅝	16½	16½	+ ⅜
[illegible]	31	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	+ ¼
BarnetMtg un	28	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
[illegible]	28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
BarnettWin 1.40e	43	17½	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅝
Barnett Wnat un	30	19⅛	18½	18½	— ⅝
Baskin Robbins	30	11	10	10	—1
[illegible]	32	8	6⅝	7⅜	+1
BassettFurn .80a	92	24	23½	24	+ ⅛
Bayless Mkts .48	125	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
Bayly Corp .40	50	8½	7¾	8½	+ ⅛
BeaconPhoto Sv	17	4⅜	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
[illegible]	32	6¼	3⅝	5⅜	— ⅛
[illegible] .24	12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Bekins Co .48	43	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Bentley Labs	257	30⅛	24¼	25	—2½
Berkley Bio Eng	18	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼

	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
BerklineCp .40e	12	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Best Products	92	42	39	42	+3
Betz Labs .20a	292	39¾	38⅛	39	— ⅜
BeveragCan .04e	29	5	4⅞	4⅞	
BeveragMgt .18	47	11¼	10⅜	10⅜	— ½
Bevis Indust	9	2	2	2	
Bibb Co	8	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
Big Drum .30	7	12¼	12	12	— ¼
Bi-Lo Inc	26	10¼	9½	10	— ¼
Billy theKid .09p	11	4⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Bio Med Scien	179	46	38	44½	—1½
Bird&Son 1.20	29	26½	25	25	—1⅛
BlockDrugA .48	132	17	14¾	15⅛	—1⅞
BlueChipStp .24	24	8½	8¼	8¼	
BobEvanFrm .60	9	20¼	19	19	—1⅜
Bohemia In .50b	296	17½	14¼	17¼	+2
Bon Aire Indust	10	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅜
Bonanza Intl	754	7⅜	6⅝	7⅜	+ ¾
Booth Newsp .80	37	21¼	21	21	— ¼
BoozAllenH .12	20	6	6	6	
Bradenlnd .20	3	6	6	6	+ ⅛
Brand Insulation	22	5¼	5¼	5¼	
BrassCraft Mfg	45	18¼	16¼	16½	—1⅜
Brencoinc .44	28	21½	21½	21½	
Brinks Inc .39	2851	11½	10½	10½	— ⅝
Bristol Prod	22	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛
BroadvwFin .06e	58	8	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅞
BrooksScanIn .48	55	16½	16	16½	+ ⅛
Brother Intl Cp	88	7½	6	7	+1
BrownTom Inc	61	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	+ ⅛
Browning .50	117	5⅞	4⅞	5¼	— ⅝
Brunos Inc	10	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
BuckbeeMears .40	145	15⅛	13⅛	14⅛	— ⅞
Buckeyeinl .20e	50	6½	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅝
Building&Ld Tec	13	6½	6¼	6½	
BuilderInvGp un	1	33	31	33	+2
BuilderInvGp wt	108	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ½
BurnsRL Cp .05e	173	8¾	7⅛	8⅝	+1½
Burnup&Sims	488	23½	22⅜	23¼	— ⅛
Burris Ind	40	6⅛	5½	5½	— ⅝
ButlerMfg 1	114	43	42	43	+1
Butler Nat Corp	39	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
CFS Contl Inc	122	16¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ½
CI Rlty Inv 1.36e	102	12	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅞
CI RltyInv un	26	13	12½	12½	— ⅛
CI RltyInv wt	54	⅞	¾	¾	— ⅛
C&R Clothier	87	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
CNA IncShr .09e	100	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
CNA LarInv .77e	97	15	14⅛	14⅝	— ⅛
CNA Larw pf2.10	20	22¼	21⅞	22	— ¼
CP Prod.	1	2½	2	2½	+ ¼
CRS Design As	80	7½	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅜
CabanaCoach Cp	10	1½	1	1⅜	— ⅛
Cable Funding	284	9⅝	6¾	7	—2½
Cafeterias Inc	42	10	8¼	9⅝	— ⅛
Calbiochem	48	11	10	10	—1
CalPacUtil 1.32	18	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
Calprop Corp	22	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Cambrdge Mem	47	14⅛	13½	13⅝	— ½
CamernBwn wt	62	3½	3	3⅛	— ⅝
Camin Ind	28	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	
Campanelli Ind	14	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
CampTagg 1.04	64	23	21½	21½	—1⅛
Canandaia Wine	110	10	9½	9½	— ⅝
CannonM n.20e	95	14¼	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
Capehart Corp	392	8½	7½	8¼	+ ¼
CapitMtg 2.51e	102	23⅞	23⅜	23¼	— ½
Capital Mtge wt	83	4⅜	4½	4⅜	— ⅛
CapitNatCp .50b	15	23½	22¾	22¼	—1⅛
Capital Swst	4	4⅝	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
Capitolint Airwy	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Carbon Fuel .28	11	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
CardinalPet .10e	12	7⅝	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
CaribnLeiswr .50	52	10⅝	8⅝	9⅝	+ ½
Carolina Carib	102	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Cayman Corp	223	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅜
CederPoint .34e	21	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Cencor Inc	28	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ¼
CentMtgRlt 1.69e	78	18¾	17⅞	18	— ⅞
CentVTPSvc 1.28	83	15¼	14⅜	14¼	—1
CentronDat Cmp	2006	28	26	27½	— ½
Century Labs	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
CenturyTel Ent	297	7⅜	6⅞	7	— ⅛
ChambrlnMf .40	45	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
ChampParts .13	70	14¾	13¾	14	— ¾
ChanceAB 1.04	71	18	17½	17¾	— ¼
Channel Cos	238	6⅝	5⅞	5⅞	— ½
Charming Shop	11	15¼	14	14½	— ½
Chef Pierre	20	13	12½	12½	— ½
ChemedCorp .44	33	33¾	32	33	+ ⅜
Chesapeake Inst	14	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
ChiBrdgIron .80a	708	84¾	80¼	84	— ¾
Chieftan Devel	29	11⅞	10⅝	10⅞	—1⅛
Chilton Corp .16	25	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
ChristnSec 5.85e	58	160	149	149	—11
Churchs FrChk	674	7⅝	6⅝	7½	+ ¼
Cinemation Ind	20	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
CinnFinl .44	49	20½	19½	19½	— ½
CircleF Ind .40e	22	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Citation Mfg	43	1⅜	1½	1½	— ⅛
CitznSoRl 75wt	127	6⅝	4½	5⅜	— ⅞
CitznSoRl 77wt	14	15	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
CitznsUtilA s	159	32½	26½	30⅛	—2
Clarcan Petrol	10	4¼	4	4	— ¼
Classifd Finl	49	6	5⅛	5⅜	— ⅛
ClevTrRlt 1.72e	100	19	18½	18½	— ¼
ClevTrRln wt	41	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
ClevepakCp .30e	26	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Clinical Sciences	117	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Clinton Oil	1208	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
Clow Corp .68	29	10½	10¼	10¼	
Coast Calamarn	19	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
Coastal Ind .20a	10	9	8¾	9	
Cobe Labs	18	27	24	25	—2
Coburn Optical	144	20¼	18	18¾	— ⅝
CocaBtlgLA .43	330	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—1⅜
CocaBtlgMio .20	42	11¼	10¾	11	+ ¼
CocaBtlgMA .20	77	9	8¾	9	+ ½
CocaBtlCons .39e	44	14¼	12¼	13½	— ⅝
Codex Corp	83	11	11	11	
Coheren Radiatn	155	11½	10	10¼	— ⅞
ColemanAm Cos	24	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Columbia Corp	31	5⅝	5⅛	5½	
Com Share Inc	36	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ½
Combined Prop	67	6½	6½	6½	
ComcastCp A	3	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
Comdisco Inc	32	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
Comtx Commun	5	3½	3⅜	3¼	
CommerceGrp 5	14	3½	3⅜	3½	
CommCirHse .20	124	28	27½	27½	— ½
ComlState Cp	21	2½	2½	2½	
ComwlTelPa 1.28	24	23¾	22	22⅛	—1⅛
ComwlThea .20a	4	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Commun Prop	66	5⅝	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅝
Compreh Comm	1	1	1	1	
Compusamp Inc	136	2	1⅜	1⅜	— ½
Compuscan Inc	55	11	10½	10⅝	— ⅝
Computax Svcs	16	11	10	10¼	— ⅝
Comput Automat	170	11⅛	10¾	10⅞	—1⅜
Computr Design	125	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
Computer Mach	374	6⅝	6	6	— ⅝
Computer Trans	15	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
Computer Usage	12	5⅞	5⅛	5⅝	
Computrvisn Cp	72	14½	12¾	13⅛	—1⅛
Comtech Labs	126	15½	14	14⅛	+ ½
Comten Inc 2	75	5⅛	4¾	5⅛	+ ⅜

	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Concept Inc	85	6⅝	6¼	6½	
ConsEquit .14e	15	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
ConsumBldg Mrt	19	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
ConsumDist .07h	3	25	23	23	—2
Contech Inc	11	4⅜	4½	4½	— ⅜
Context Ind	48	6	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅛
Contl Hair Prod	20	9½	8½	8⅞	— ½
ContlProp 1.38e	438	15½	14⅞	15½	+1
ContInfo Sys	2	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Contran Corp	92	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Cordis Corp	80	28	23	28	+3
Cornelius Co	183	4⅛	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅜
CourierCp .16e	44	9	7	7	+2
CousinsProp .15	113	23	22	23	+1
CraddTerry .46	36	8⅛	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Credit Insurers	48	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Cross Co	157	23½	21½	21½	—2
Crown Crafts	2	6½	6	6	— ⅝
CrumpEH .10h	3	16½	16½	16½	
Crutcher Resrcs	747	9⅞	8⅝	9⅝	+ ⅝
CullumCos .28	64	8⅛	7¾	8⅛	+ ⅛
Cunninghm Art	91	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	— ½
Currentinc Shr	2423	13¼	12⅞	13	— ⅛
CurtisNoll .50	95	15½	14⅝	15½	
Dairy Queen Str	8	11½	11¼	11½	+ ¼
Damson Oil	449	6⅝	6	6⅛	
Daniel Int .40	683	31⅝	29⅝	31⅜	+1⅝
Danker Wohlk	143	3⅝	2¾	2⅝	—1
DankerWohlk wt	7	4	2½	2½	—1⅛
Danners Inc	15	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
DannieMob Hom	9	4¼	4	4	— ¼
DartDrug .13	495	7⅝	5⅞	7	— ¼
Data Card Cp	22	5½	5¼	5¼	— ¼
Data Design Lab	19	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅝
Data General	881	40	38	39⅜	
Data 100 Corp	206	12⅝	11⅝	12	— ⅝
Datapoint Corp	116	10¼	9½	10¼	+ ¼
Davis Wtr Waste	37	19½	16	19	+1
DeLuxeCheck .41	475	35¼	33⅜	35¼	
Debron Corp .80	23	11¾	11⅛	11⅝	+ ¼
DecisnData Com	292	14¼	13¼	14¼	+ ⅜
Decoratorind .20	17	5½	5¼	5¼	— ¼
DEKALB Ag .10	519	53½	50½	52¾	+1⅝
Delhi Int Oil	145	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
DelaValRlty .44e	33	9½	9	9¼	— ¼
DentoMed Ind	95	2¼	1⅝	1⅝	— ½
Diagnostic Data	131	13	11¾	13	+1¼
DiamCrysSlt .66	24	12½	11½	12¼	+ ⅝
DiamondhdCp 1	26	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
DickAB Co .44	200	25⅝	24¼	24½	— ⅝
Digicon Inc	33	3¼	3	3	— ¼
DigitalComp Con	21	3¼	3	3¼	+ ¼
Disc Inc	79	2	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅜
Diversfd Earth	94	11¼	9½	10	—1
Docutel Corp	724	35½	32¼	32½	—2½
Dollar General	87	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅛
Domin Mtg 1.86e	45	16½	16	16	— ½
Dominion MR un	6	21⅜	21	21	—1
Dominion MR wt	10	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	— ¼
Donald Corp	42	3⅝	2⅞	3⅝	+ ⅛
DonaldsonInc .66	39	25⅛	24⅜	24½	— ⅝
Donbar Develop	58	4	3¼	4	+ ¼
Donovan Cos .80	25	9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
Dorchester Gas	587	5⅜	5	5	— ⅜
Doughties Fds	11	5¼	5	5	— ¼
Dow Jones 1	119	30	29¾	29¾	— ½
Downe Commun	113	1⅜	1½	1⅛	— ⅛
DoyleDaneBe .96	48	13	12¾	13	+ ¼
DuckwallStr .16	6	10¼	9¼	10¼	+ ½
Dunkin Donuts	101	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
DurrFillMed .12	22	8⅝	7½	7½	—1¼
ECRM Inc	10	9⅛	9½	9⅛	+ ¼
EDS Nuklear	16	10¼	10	10	— ⅝
EZ Paint .12e	2	6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼
Early Calif Ind	49	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Earth Sciences	127	6¼	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
EastmetCp .25e	127	12	11¼	11¾	— ⅛
EconomicLab .31	592	48¾	40⅛	42	— ⅞
Education Dev	24	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	— ¼
ElPasoElec .84	130	12	11½	11⅞	— ⅛
Elba Systems	150	4¼	3⅝	3⅝	— ½
Electro Nucleon	86	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	+ ⅛
Elect Transist	97	1⅛	1	1⅛	— ⅛
EllisBros Rest	90	11	10¼	10⅛	— ⅛
Ellmans Inc	9	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	
Elscint Ltd	95	8	7	7½	— ⅛
Emersons Ltd	114	11⅞	9¼	9⅜	—2⅛
EnergyConv Dev	161	10½	9⅛	10⅛	+ ½
EnergyConv un	30	15½	13¾	15½	+ ⅝
Energy Ventures	38	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅜
Environ Resrch	11	4⅜	3¾	3⅞	— ⅜
Envirnmtl Sys	30	2½	2½	2½	
Erb Lumber Co	22	5¼	4¾	4¾	— ½
Ethan Allen .55	35	28	25	25	—3
ExcelIncShr .16e	139	23⅜	23½	23½	— ⅛
ExchngeBncp .44	68	19⅛	17⅜	17⅜	—1⅜
Exchange OilGs	222	6¼	5⅛	6¼	+1
Executive Ind	216	5⅛	4	4	— ⅜
Extracorpl Med	98	47	43½	47	+3
Fabri Tek Inc	31	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Fair Lanes	54	7⅝	7⅛	7⅜	— ⅛
FairfieldCom Ld	40	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Falcon Prod	5	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	
Faraday Labs	15	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
Farinon Elec	52	34	33¼	34	+ ½
Farmer Bro .24a	66	12⅝	11⅛	11⅝	— ⅛
Farr Co	51	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
Fays Drug	16	6⅝	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
FedIncPrvP .90	118	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	
Feld Leasing	147	12	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
Fiberstatics Cp	13	1⅛	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
Fingerhut Corp	30	14¼	13¼	13¼	—1
Fst Artists Prod	99	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝	— ½
FstBostCp 1.40e	74	18	16¼	17½	— ¼
FstCommrce 1s	40	24¼	23⅛	23½	— ⅛
FstComRlty .50e	146	23	21½	21⅞	—1⅛
FstContRE 1.21e	78	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ¼
FstFidelInv .15e	15	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
FstLincoln Fin	47	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝	— ½
FstMississ Cp	717	20⅝	17¾	18¼	+ ¾
FstPennMtg wt	356	⅞	¾	¾	
Fst Surety Cp	57	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Fst Va Mtg 1.89e	57	21⅝	20½	21	— ⅝
FstVaMtgTr un	36	23¼	22	22½	— ⅝
FstWestn Finl	82	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Fisco Inc .20	220	8⅝	7	7	—1⅜
Flexsteel Ind .26	20	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Flickinger .54	18	11⅜	11½	11½	— ⅛
FloridaCyp Gard	80	4⅜	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅜
Florida Glass	13	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
FlaGulfRlty .39e	80	17¼	16	17¼	+ ¼
FloridMngM .10e	59	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	
FloridaTel .56	114	18⅞	17⅜	18	— ⅛
Florida WatsUt	35	1⅜	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
Flow Labs Inc	14	5¼	4½	4½	— ⅝
Flying Diam Cp	280	3⅛	2⅞	3¼	— ¼
FoodTownStr .16	25	16½	16	16½	
FoodWays Nat	108	9½	8¼	8⅝	— ⅝
Foothill Grp Inc	5	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
Forest Oil Cp	694	12⅝	11¼	11⅜	—1⅜
Formigli Corp	24	2⅝	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
ForumRest .16	29	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
Fotomat Corp	111	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅝

	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
FranklinEl .15e	23	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
FranzlaBr Winer	117	22	21½	22	+ ½
FraserMfg 2.16e	135	16⅜	16	16	— ⅜
FredrkHerr .52e	27	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ¼
Fredrks Hollywd	12	4½	4½	4½	
FreemanCarl As	50	5⅛	4⅜	5⅛	+ ⅝
Friedmnind .27r	15	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Friendlyice .04e	345	24	22¼	24	+1⅛
Frisch Rest .30b	45	12⅛	10⅞	11	—1⅛
FrozenFdExp .28	47	9¼	8⅝	9⅛	— ⅛
FullerHB .32	67	12¼	10⅝	12⅛	+1
Funding System	10	2	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
FunkSeeds .05e	1187	10	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅜
FurrsCafe .15	70	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
GRI Computer	139	1⅝	1	1⅛	+ ⅜
GRT Corp	124	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
GalaxyCpt Mills	60	6½	4½	4½	—2
GalbrthMtg 2.45e	66	22⅝	22	22	— ⅝
Garfinckel .96	83	16⅜	15½	15¾	—1
Gates Learjet	93	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅝
GatewayTran .60	11	11½	11	11¼	
Gelco Corp	245	12¼	11½	12	— ¾
Gelman Inst	54	6½	6⅛	6½	
Gen Automation	276	37½	32¼	33⅜	—3⅛
GenAutoPts .39e	172	18	15	17	— ⅜
Gen Binding	62	30½	29	29½	—1
Gen Capital	115	2½	2½	2½	
GenComputr Sys	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
GenCrudeOil .30	110	29⅜	28⅝	28¼	—1½
GenDatacom Ind	23	3½	3¼	3⅛	
GenFinSys .05r	11	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
Gen Health Svc	422	5⅝	4⅝	5⅝	+1
Gen Hobbies	133	6	4⅝	6	+1⅜
GenericsCp Am	46	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
Genimar Inc	16	3⅛	3½	3½	
Genova Inc	22	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	— ⅛
Geriatrics Inc	23	8¼	7⅝	8	
GibsnHoman .27	13	5⅝	5	5¼	— ⅜
Giffen Indust	177	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
GilbertAssoc .42	327	44½	39	41	—1
Gilford Inst .12	22	8	7¼	7¾	
GlobetrotCom A	12	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Gold Medallion	14	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
GoldFieldSA .54e	114	36¼	33	35⅜	+ ¾
Goodhrt Wil .28e	21	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
Gracoinc .05	29	32½	31¾	32½	+ ¾
GrahamMagnt s	37	10½	9½	10¼	— ¼
Granitee Corp	79	3½	3⅛	3⅜	— ⅛
Graph Scanning	571	8¼	6½	6⅝	—1⅝
Graphic Science	374	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
GreggsFood Pd	15	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
GreyAdvrt .50a	59	10	9¼	9¼	— ¾
Guardian Chem	7	2⅜	2½	2⅜	+ ⅛
HNC MtgR 1.90e	66	19¼	18¼	19¼	
HachChem .10e	19	28½	28	28	
HahnEW .02h	40	17	16¾	17	+ ¼
Hall Frank B .36	428	14⅝	13¼	14	— ⅝
Hallmark Grp	36	2⅜	1⅞	2⅛	— ⅛
HamiltBro Exp	48	13½	13¼	13½	— ⅛
HamiltBroExp un	1	14½	13¾	14½	+ ½
HamiltonBro Pet	84	33	32½	32½	
HamiltInvT 1.94e	209	17⅜	16¾	16¾	— ⅝
HamiltInvTr 76wt	122	1¼	1	1	— ⅛
Hamilt Inv 73un	36	19¼	18½	18½	— ⅝
Hamilt Inv 76un	17	18½	17½	17½	—1
HandyDan Home	7	7¾	7	7	— ¾
HanovSqRl .21e	17	17⅜	16	16¼	—1⅛
Hardwicke Cos	6	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
Harlyn Prod	13	6	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅝
Harpr&Row .40	81	6¼	5	5⅞	— ⅛
Havatam Cig .40	34	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Hajwail Corp .40	20	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ½
HawthrnFin .11e	109	7½	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
Helith Ind	42	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
Health Tecna	84	2½	2¼	2¼	— ¼
Hechinger Co	22	8¼	7½	7½	— ½
Heilig Meyers	24	8¼	7	7	—1⅛
HenredFurn .60a	17	19	18½	18½	
Herts Apparel	10	3¼	3	3¼	+ ¼
Hexcel Corp .43a	41	16	15½	15¾	
HiTech Ind	56	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛d
Hickory Furnitr	72	7	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅝
Hirschhorn Don	51	3¼	2⅜	2⅞	— ⅝
Holobeam Inc	19	2½	2⅜	2½	
Homewd Cp .02e	13	9	6½	6½	—2½
Hook Drugs .35	21	17	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
Hoover Co .92	704	22¼	21⅛	21⅞	+ ⅝
HorizResrch .01e	25	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
Hospital Finl s	61	6	5½	5⅜	+ ⅛
HouseofKnit	12	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
HoustnSysGa s	16	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Hughes Supply	49	16¼	15½	16	— ½
HuntBldg Corp	64	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
Hunt Mfg .20	17	11½	10¾	11¼	+ ⅛
Hyatt Corp	534	12⅞	12¼	12¾	— ⅛
Hyatt Intl	25	12	11	11	—1
Hydroculture In	18	7	6⅝	7	
Hydromatn Filt	18	8½	8	8¼	— ¼
Hydron Pac Ltd	132	5¼	4½	4⅝	— ½
HysterCo .60	194	20⅞	19⅝	20	— ⅞
IMS Intl	243	14⅞	13⅞	13⅞	—1⅜
Identicon Corp	20	4½	4½	4½	
Immuno Scienc	26	9¼	8½	8½	— ¼
ImperLand Inv	26	5	4¾	4¾	— ¼
IndepSqSec 1.68a	50	20⅛	20¼	20⅛	— ¼
IndMtgRlt 1.52e	39	18⅝	17¾	18	— ⅝
Indiana MtgR un	27	20	19	19	—1
Indpls Wat 1.40	61	18½	17½	17⅝	— ¼
Industl Fuels	6	3	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
IndustlNucl .05e	297	28	25⅝	28	+2
Inforex Inc	354	8	7⅜	7¼	— ⅛
Informatics Inc	77	4¼	4	4⅛	— ⅛
Informatn Int	38	11⅛	10½	10½	— ½
Inform Magnet	64	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Instrument Lab	255	22	16½	17⅛	—4⅝
Intel Corp	460	57½	53½	54½	—2
Intercont Energ	222	8⅝	7⅜	8⅛	+ ⅛
Intercrft Ind .28	21	8½	8½	8½	
Interdata Inc	95	8⅝	7⅜	8	— ⅝
IntermtnGas 1.04	78	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
IntAlumin .16	62	5	4¼	4⅞	— ¼
IntBnkWash .25	42	6⅝	6	6	— ⅛
IntBkWashA .25	21	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Int Basic Econ	44	4⅜	4	4⅛	
Int Dairy Queen	19	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
IntRashDev .08e	6	4	3½	3½	— ½
Int Scanng Dv	41	5⅛	4⅝	5	— ⅛
Int Time Sharng	129	3⅝	2⅜	3⅛	+ ⅝
Int Video	28	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ½
Intersil Inc	67	11⅝	11	11	— ⅝
Invent Inc	13	7	6	6	—1
InvestrCap .37e	18	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅝
InvestCpAm .10e	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Iowa SoUt 1.76	28	24⅛	23½	23⅝	— ½
Irelands Rest	50	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ¼
Ivey JB&Co .32	21	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
Ivy Corp	31	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ½
JacksFood Sys	77	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
James River	4	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛

	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Jamesbury .30	15	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
Javelin Corp	60	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	
Jensen Indust	26	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Jerrico Inc	43	14⅛	12½	13½	— ⅝
Jet Air Freight	4	3⅛	3¼	3⅜	
Jetero Corp	31	5	4½	4½	— ½
Jones RB .24e	46	10	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
Joslyn Mfg 1.12	29	16	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Judys Inc	14	2	2	2	
Justice Mt 2.33e	113	23⅛	23⅛	23¼	— ⅛
Justice Mtg un	79	27⅝	27	27⅛	— ½
Justice Mtgln wt	81	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Justinind .20	47	9¼	9	9¼	+ ¼
KMC Mtg 1.23e	34	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
KMC MtgInv un	14	9⅜	9½	9½	— ¼
KMS Indust	382	4	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
Kaiser Steel	308	13⅝	12⅝	12⅞	— ½
Kallestad Labs	17	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
Kalvar Corp	215	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	
KamanCp A .28	41	15¼	15	15⅛	— ⅛
Kampernds Am	34	17	16½	16¾	— ¼
Kearney Treckr	363	5⅝	4⅞	5¼	+ ⅛
Kellwood Co .72	63	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
Kennington Ltd	9	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
Kennedy Cohen	66	10¼	8½	10½	+ ¾
Key Pharmceut	46	3	2⅜	2⅜	— ½
Keydata Corp	11	6⅝	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
Keyes Fibre .90	54	13	12⅝	12¾	— ¼
KeystneCent .10e	10	2⅜	2½	2⅜	+ ⅛
KeysCustFd .20e	29	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Keystone Int .25	79	17⅝	16¾	16¾	— ⅝
KeystoneOTC Fd	152	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Knape&Vogt .70	52	13	13	13	
Koger Propert	249	24½	21¾	22	—2½
KornFerry Int	9	7	6½	6½	— ½
Koss Corp	55	12¼	12¼	12¼	
KruegerWA .44	12	8⅝	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛
Kuhlman Cp .40	100	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ½
Kustom Electron	141	6¼	5⅜	6¼	+ ½
LMF Corp .12	71	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
LQ Motor Inns	27	7½	7	7	— ½
LVO Cable	43	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
LaZ BoyChr .40	73	32¼	28⅜	28⅛	—3½
Ladd Petrol	329	6⅞	6⅝	6½	— ⅜
Lafayette Unit	18	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
LancastrCol .32b	122	11½	11	11	— ½
Lance Inc .46	110	27¾	21⅞	26	—1¾
Lanchart Ind	44	3⅛	3	3	— ¼
Land Resources	49	3½	3	3½	+ ½
Lane Co .52	5	18½	18½	18½	
Laser Link Corp	17	1½	1	1	— ½
LawrysFds .16	69	8½	8¼	8½	+ ¼
LawsonProd .02e	94	23	20½	21¾	—1½
Lawter Chem .40	46	38	35½	35½	—2½
Lazare Kaplan	16	9¾	9½	9¼	— ½
Leadville Corp	63	10⅛	10¼	10⅝	+ ¼
Lee Pharmaceut	40	15½	14½	15½	+1
LeewayMot .32	53	16½	15¼	15¼	—1¼
Legg Platt .28	134	15¼	14¼	14¼	—1
Leisure Dynam	12	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
Levingstn Ship	30	8½	8½	8½	
Lexitron Corp	16	10	9	9⅛	— ½
Liberty Homes	44	2⅜	2⅜	2½	
Life Sciences	38	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞	+ ⅛
Lightolier Inc	8	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
LilChamp Food	11	7⅜	7½	7½	— ¼
Lin Broadcastg	218	6⅛	4⅞	5¼	—1
LincMtgInv .90e	43	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
LincPlacFd .64e	103	21½	21	21½	+ ⅛
LindalCeda Hom	11	6½	6½	6½	
LionCntry Safari	57	3⅝	3	3	— ⅝
Lippincott .16a	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Listfax Cp A	41	3⅝	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Loctite Cp .08	113	51¼	50	51¼	+ ¾
Log Etronics	7	4¾	4¼	4¾	
Logicon Inc	36	4	3½	3½	— ⅜
Longchamp Inc	59	2¾	2½	2½	— ⅛
LaLdOffExp B	55	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Lowes Co .12	325	55	52	52½	—2½
MB Assoc	160	4	3¾	4	
MCI Communcat	240	5½	5⅛	5⅝	— ¼
MFY Indust .06e	22	3¾	3¼	3¼	
MLS Ind Inc	88	3¼	2⅞	3⅛	— ⅛
M&T Xfg 1.14e	68	10⅝	10½	10½	
MSI Data Corp	149	8¼	7⅛	8¼	+ ¼
MTS Systems .10	46	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
MackStrs .12e	61	7⅝	6⅞	7	— ¼
Macrodata Cp	116	9	8½	8½	— ½
Madison GE 1.08	34	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
Main Dollar Strs	7	6¾	6¾	6¾	
MainLineFleet s	48	5	4½	4¾	— ¼
MajorRlty .05e	272	6	5⅛	5⅝	— ⅜
MallinckrdtCh .24	248	45⅛	41⅛	43¼	—2¼
MaplePress .13	205	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Marcus Corp	12	10	9½	9½	— ¼
MargLaMod .10e	4	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
Marine Colloids	15	8½	8	8⅝	+ ⅝
Marine Protein	47	6	5⅝	6	
MaritimeFr Car	1242	18	12⅞	14⅛	—1⅝
MarkFour Home	65	5½	5	5	— ¼
Mary Kay .03e	217	34½	32	34½	+1⅝
MaullLd & Pinap	16	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
May Petrol	25	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ⅜
McCormick .32a	135	40⅜	40¼	40¼	— ⅜
McDowllEnt .70a	218	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
McMoran Expl	117	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝	— ½
McQuay Pfex .76	39	15¼	14½	14⅞	— ½
Measurex Corp	459	30⅛	28½	28½	—1⅛
Medcom Inc	284	15	12¼	13	—2
MedianMtg 1.27e	126	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ½
Medline Ind	43	11¼	10½	10¼	— ⅜
Medtronic	540	49¼	44	49	+1
MerchantInc .64	33	18¼	16⅞	17	—1¼
Meridian Inv	22	5½	4⅝	4¾	— ⅜
Mervyns	90	30½	27¾	29⅞	—1
MetProWatTr	102	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
MeyerFred .30b	134	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅜
Microdata Cp	96	3¼	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅝
Microform Data	101	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
MicrowaveSem s	41	7¼	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
MidAmInds .20e	20	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
MidTexCom .28	48	16½	15¼	16	— ½
Midland Cap	33	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
MidwestDist A	47	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
MidwstFidel .36	8	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
MilliporeCp .14	91	52	50½	51	—1
Minnpls Gas 1.54	48	22⅝	21½	22⅝	+ ¼
Minnesota Fab	33	6¼	5⅝	6¼	+ ⅝
Minnetonka Lab	56	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅝
MiracleRec Eqp	20	5⅝	5	5⅜	— ¼
Mr Steak	53	3½	3	3	— ⅛
MrsSmithsP .11e	38	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	— ⅜
Mobile America	26	7⅝	6½	6½	—1⅛
Mobile Home .50	29	7	6⅝	6⅝	
Modern Merch	182	16¼	14¼	14½	—1⅝
Modoline Intlnc	12	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
MogulCorp .24	253	22	20¼	20⅜	—1⅝
Molex Inc	90	37⅛	35⅜	35⅜	—2
Monarch Ind	20	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Monfort Colo	76	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜

	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Monroe Group	27	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Montcalm Vintrs	245	10⅝	8⅝	10½	+1⅝
MooreCorp .80	220	55½	55	55	— ½
MooreSam .24	41	24⅛	23	23⅛	— ⅜
MorFlo Ind	35	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Moran Bros	17	8¼	8¼	8¼	
MorganAdh .01e	6	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
MorrisonInc .48a	38	20⅛	20	20	— ⅜
MtgAssoc .20	88	14⅛	12	12	—2¼
MtgInvWsh 1.61e	125	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅞
MtgInvWash wt	47	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅝
MtgeTrAm wt	73	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
Mostek Corp	485	30½	27½	28¼	—2¼
Motion Ind	43	18¾	18¼	18½	+ ¼
MotClubAm .14	126	9¼	8½	9¼	+ ½
Moxie Ind	18	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
MurphMtrF .20e	80	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ½
MurrayMfg Inv	38	14½	14⅛	14½	
MyToy Co	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Myers Ind .08e	55	6	5¼	5¼	— ½
Mylan Labs	69	6¼	5	5¼	—1
NFF Corp .05e	61	[illegible]	5⅛	5⅝	— ⅛
NRG Inc	167	5⅛	4⅝	5	— ⅛
Nathans Famous	12	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	
NatConven Str	15	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Nat CSS	21	21½	20	21	+1
Nat Data Corp	513	19½	15½	18	—1⅜
Nat Liberty	919	6¼	4⅝	5⅜	— ¾
NatLiving Cent	90	9½	9	9	— ⅛
NatMedical Care	203	12½	10⅜	10⅜	—1½
NatMeridian Svc	4	2	2	2	
NatMineSvc .40	4	8	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
NatMtgeFd 1.45e	95	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅝
Nat Patents	2111	13⅜	11⅝	12⅛	+ ⅛
Nat Ul&Ind .90	16	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	— ⅜
Naum Bro	15	2½	2¼	2⅜	— ⅛
Nautiloid Corp	18	4	4	4	
NeedhmHarp .54	30	11½	10	10	—1½
Neutrogena Cp	11	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
NewAmFd .15e	59	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
NewEngGE 1.24	131	15⅛	15⅛	15⅝	
NJ NatGas 1.32a	44	16⅞	15⅜	16	— ⅝
NewPennEx .22e	23	7⅝	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
NewellCos .50	11	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Nicolet Instrum	58	6¾	5⅝	5⅝	—1
NielsenAC A .32	176	32⅛	31⅜	32	
NielsenAC B .32	208	32¼	31⅜	31⅜	— ¼
Nobility Homes	33	11	9⅞	10⅜	+ ⅜
Noble Affiliates	143	20½	18	18⅛	— ⅝
Nolex Corp	134	6	5¼	5⅝	— ⅝
NordstrmInc .32	72	28	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
NorCalSav&Ln s	164	16½	15½	15½	—1
NorCaroNG .80	25	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
NorEurpOil .10e	167	7½	6⅝	7¼	+ ⅝
Nrthreast Pet	45	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
NoStaBancp .33h	80	15⅞	14⅝	15	— ⅞
NorthrpKing .16e	678	50	45½	49⅝	+3¼
NwstNatGas .76	218	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
NwtFinInv 1.41e	53	17⅛	15⅛	15⅞	—1⅛
NwstFinInv un	24	18⅛	17⅜	17⅝	—1⅛
Noxell Cp .48	220	50½	47½	50½	+2½
Nuclear Resrch	32	2	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅜
Oakwood Home	21	8½	8	8	— ½
OceanDrExp .20	334	57½	54⅝	55½	+ ¾
Ocean Explor	47	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
Ocean Fisheries	61	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Ocean Oil&Gas	101	13½	12⅞	13	— ⅛
Oceanogr Maricl	45	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Odyssey Inc	38	4⅝	3⅞	4	— ⅝
Offsh Logistic	412	9⅝	9⅛	9½	— ⅜
Ogilvy Mathr .64	26	18	17	18	+ ⅛
OhioFerroAl .40	26	7½	7	7	— ½
Oil Shale Corp	292	3⅜	3½	3⅝	
Omega-Alpha	566	3	2	2⅛	— ⅝
Omni Spectra	40	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
Optel Corp	47	7	6	6½	
Optical Coals Lb	27	16	15½	16	+ ½
Optical Radiatn	28	6⅝	6	6	— ¼
Orbanco Inc	13	19	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
OreFreezDry Fd	35	2⅛	2	2⅛	
Ormont Drg Ch	83	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅛
Orrox Corp		3⅛	3½	3½	
Oshmans SportG	285	12¼	9⅝	10½	—1⅝
OtterTailPw 1.48	59	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
Overmyer .24	23	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
OverseasNat Air	288	4⅝	3⅝	4⅛	— ⅜
Oxford Labs	3	13	11⅝	11⅝	—1⅝
Ozite Corp	222	6½	5	6⅛	+1
PVO Intl Inc	54	10¼	9½	9½	
Pabst Brew .88	1067	46½	44⅝	46½	+ ⅞
PACCAR In .60a	116	37¾	37	37¼	— ½
Pacesettr Bld Sy	31	8½	7⅛	8½	+1¼
Pacesetter Ind	20	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ⅛
Pac&South Br	19	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Pac Amer Ind	18	3½	3¼	3½	
PacCoastHold s	8	4	4	4	
PacGamRob 1.08	77	21⅜	20¾	21⅜	+ ⅝
PacLumber 1.16	49	38¾	37¼	38	+ ½
PacSoMtg .25e	40	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Pamex Fds Inc	12	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Pan Ocean Oil	691	16⅝	15	15⅝	—1
Pandick Press	9	4½	4½	4½	
Panelfab Int	27	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ⅜
ParkOhioInd .40	47	7⅞	7⅝	7½	— ⅜
Parker Drilling	132	24	22⅝	22⅝	—1⅜
Patrick Petrol	186	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
PaulRever 1.09e	162	14⅝	14	14	— ⅝
Pauley Petrolm	19	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
PayLessDrg .34	17	10¼	10½	10½	— ½
Pay n Pak .19e	89	13	12½	12½	— ½
Pay n Save .20	143	13⅞	13¼	13¼	— ⅜
PaylessCash .20	113	16⅜	16	16	— ¾
Paysaver Catalg	8	2¼	1½	1½	— ⅝
PeachtreeDrs .12	59	9⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
PeaveyCo .70	87	15⅞	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Pelto Oil	257	23	21⅜	21⅜	—1⅝
Penn Corp	24	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
PennGsWat 1.35	20	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	— ¼
PennzOffshGs B	3076	6⅝	6	6⅝	— ⅛
Pentair Indust	67	8½	7⅝	7⅝	— ¾
PerryDrug Strs	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
PetersonH&H .27	108	22	21¼	21¼	— ⅝
Petro Lewis	344	11⅛	9⅝	10⅛	—1⅛
Phoenix Candy	5	4½	4⅛	4½	
PhoneMate Inc	175	8¼	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Pic n Save Cp	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
PiedmontAvia s	129	6½	5½	5⅞	— ⅜
Pinehurst Corp	90	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅝
Pinkertons .78a	229	27½	26½	27⅛	
Pioneer Wstn	339	10⅛	9	10⅛	+ ⅛
Piper Indust	38	13	11½	11⅛	—1
Pizza Inn	98	5⅞	5	5⅛	
Planet Oil Min	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Planned Mktg	183	19⅛	17⅛	19⅛	
Plus Prod .15e	25	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅜
PollutCon Wait	23	10½	10	10	— ⅛
Popell Bros .40	20	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Post Corp .48	8	11⅜	11	11	— ⅝
Power Test Corp	14	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Presto Prod .05e	43	10⅛	9½	9⅝	—1⅛
PrestonTruck .24	105	27	23½	24	—3
PrimaryMd Com	33	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	
Prochemco Inc	13	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
Professnl Golf	78	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛

	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
ProgressCp .04h	296	17⅛	15	15⅛	—1⅝
Pubco Corp	85	2¼	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
PubSvcNCar .86	25	10½	10⅛	10½	
Pulaski Furn .40	8	14½	14¼	14½	
Puritan Bennett	135	61	56½	57	—4
Putnm Duo Cap	39	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Qonaar .40	13	8½	8¼	8¼	— ¼
Quaker Chem .64	34	21½	20¼	20½	—1½
QualityInns Int	41	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
QueenCasual .32	24	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
Quotron System	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
RLI Corp	41	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	— ⅛
RPM Inc .12	27	16¾	15¼	15⅛	—1⅛
RSR Corp	13	5⅛	4⅛	4½	—1
Radiation Tech	67	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Ragen Precison	151	7¾	7	7⅜	— ⅜
Rahall Commun	51	6	4⅛	4⅛	—1⅛
Rainbow Resrcs	66	7⅝	7⅛	7⅜	— ⅛
Rainier Cos .07e	82	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
Rapidata Inc .05	49	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
Ratner Corp .30	30	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Raychem Corp	77	204	195	200	—5
RayGoInc s	176	3	2⅜	3	
RaymondCp .20b	22	20⅝	20⅛	20¼	— ½
Rayne Ind	20	4	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Real Est Data	29	9	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
RltMtgPac 1.68e	112	17¼	16½	16½	—1¼
Recognition Eq	953	5⅞	4⅝	5¼	— ⅝
Redactron Corp	107	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ½
Redken Labs	153	23	21	22	—1
Refac Tech Dev	20	5	4½	4½	— ⅝
Refresh Mach	63	5½	4⅞	5¼	+ ⅝
RegencyElec .30	214	20⅛	18½	18⅝	—1⅝
Rehab Corp	9	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
RelianceUniv .56	26	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	
Research Fuels	80	3½	2⅞	3	— ⅛
ReserveOil Min	39	8⅝	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
RetailMerch .02h	29	4½	4	4	— ½
Revellinc .10r	39	11⅛	10⅞	11	— ⅛
Rex Plastics	29	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
Reyn&Reyn .32	588	44⅝	42¼	43⅝	+ ⅛
Ringaround Pds	206	11	9½	10⅝	+ ⅞
Rival Mfg .72	363	31	28⅝	31	+1
RoadwayExp .20	848	33⅝	31⅜	32⅝	—1¼
RobrtsnDisSy .24	61	16½	16¼	16¼	— ¼
Rocket Resrch	51	4	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅜
RocorIntl .20	21	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
Rodac Corp	61	11⅜	10⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
RollinsBHunt .29	69	16⅛	15⅛	15⅜	— ⅛
Rosemount Inc	12	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
Rouse Co	871	15⅛	13	13⅜	—1⅝
Rowan Ind	134	2½	1⅞	2¼	+ ½
RoweFurn .35	19	10	9⅝	9⅝	
Rucker Pharm	147	19	17	17⅛	—1⅝
RussellStover .42	123	18⅛	15⅛	17	—1⅛
Rykoff SE .20	14	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
S&S Corp .04e	18	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
SafegrdAuto .20	22	7	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Saga Adminst	444	7	5⅛	6⅞	
Salem Cpt Mills	18	7½	7	7	— ½
Samsonite .30	231	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	— ⅛
Saxton Prod	24	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Scan Data	79	2⅛	1⅞	2	— ⅛
SchererRP .12	144	33½	32¼	32½	—1⅛
Schjeldahl	76	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Schollinc .44	38	29¼	28⅛	28⅛	—1
Scottish Inns Am	185	8⅞	8	8	— ⅜
Scotts Liq Gold	254	8¼	7½	7½	— ⅝
Scripto Inc	39	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Sea Pines	69	14½	14¼	14½	
Sea World	366	25	21½	23	—2
Sealed Air	76	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
SeaburgIndA .60	173	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—1⅛
Selscom Delta	39	4⅝	4½	4½	
SelfSvcRest .12e	1245	24½	21½	24	+1½
Seneca Foods	9	5	4⅞	5	
Sensormatic	142	7⅞	6½	7	— ½
Serv Merchand	38	17⅛	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
Servicemstr .36	628	23⅝	22½	23⅛	— ⅛
Servico Inc	19	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
SevenUp Co .43	115	30⅛	29½	29⅞	— ⅛
ShakleeCp .02e	137	16⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
ShellerCorp Am	133	2⅛	1⅝	1⅞	— ⅛
ShipperDisp .32	21	8½	8	8	— ⅛
Shirley Atlanta	13	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
ShoneyBigB .16	57	15½	15⅝	15½	+ ¼
Shorewood Corp	67	7⅛	6	6⅛	—1
Sierra Intl .10	24	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+ ½
Sigmaform Cp	13	7½	7	7	— ½
Sigmor Corp	58	7⅝	7⅛	7½	— ⅛
Siliconix Inc	78	9	8½	8⅞	+ ⅛
Silvercrest Ind	14	3½	3½	3½	
Simera Corp	20	2	1½	1⅞	
SimpsonInd 1	29	12½	11	11	— ⅝
SlaterElec .20	29	9⅛	9	9¼	+ ⅛
Slaughter Bro	5	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
Smithfield Foods	291	2⅝	2⅛	2¼	— ⅛
Snap on Tool .46	877	58	54⅝	56⅛	—1½
SolidState Scient	330	18⅛	15⅛	18⅛	+2¼
SolomonSam Co	13	7	6⅝	6⅝	
Sonoco Prod .48	6	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
Sorg Printing .30	13	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅜
Soundscriber Co	39	2	2	2	
SourceCap .55e	234	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
SourceCap pf2.40	174	23⅛	22¼	22⅛	— ⅝
Southeastn Inns	33	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
Southn Airwy	53	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
SouthnUnion Pd	203	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
Southld Eqty	85	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
SouthlndPap .36	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Sthwst Airlines	68	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Sowst Factories	95	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
SowstGasCp 1	182	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Southwst Leasng	43	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
Southwstn Rsch	12	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Spacelabs Inc	46	10½	10	10	— ⅛
Spartan Foods	37	17¼	16	16	—1
Spectra Physics	247	18	15⅜	18	+1⅛
Spectral Dynam	33	16	14½	15	—1
Spectronics Inc	11	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Speidl Newsp .36	132	11⅛	9⅞	11⅛	+1⅛
Sperti Drug	53	3⅝	2⅝	3⅛	+1
Spiral Mtl	46	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
Sportcoach Cp	53	4⅛	3¾	4	— ⅛
Stanadyne .84	52	17¼	16⅝	17⅛	+ ¼
Std Havens	14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Std Microsystm	19	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Std Register 1	51	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
Standun Inc	148	12	10⅝	10⅝	—1⅜
Steak and Ale R	95	28	26⅛	27⅛	— ⅝
Steak andBrew	11	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—1⅛
Steak n Shak .54	90	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
Sterling Comm	28	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Sterner Lighting	44	3⅛	3	3⅛	— ⅜
Stewart Info .68	14	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Stewrt Sandwich	102	12½	10⅝	11	—1⅛
Storage Technol	684	13⅝	11¼	12⅛	—1⅛
Story Chemical	26	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
Stratford Texas	47	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Subaru Amer	27	2¾	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
SugardaleFd .16	65	3⅝	2⅞	3	— ⅝
Sunlite Oil Ltd	68	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Sunset Ind	48	2½	2½	2½	
SunshineJr Strs	67	5⅝	5⅛	5½	
Super Dir Strs	8	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛

	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
SuperiorEl .25r	223	9⅛	8¼	8¼	— ⅝
Supradur .22	13	5⅛	4⅞	5	— ⅛
Supreme Eq	25	16	15	16	—1
Swedlow Inc	259	11¾	10⅝	11	— ¼
SynerconCp .30r	24	12	11⅛	11⅝	— ⅝
Syracuse China	11	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ¼
SzaboFoodSvc	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	
TIME DC .60	56	10¾	10¼	10¼	
TIME DC pf.72	32	12	11¼	11¾	— ¼
TMCMtgln .75e	221	21⅝	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅛
Taco Bell	81	11	10	11	+ ¾
Tally Corp	169	4	3⅝	3⅞	
TampaxInc 1.35a	678	107¼	103¼	107½	+3½
Tassaway Inc	334	2¼	1½	2¼	+ ⅝
Taylor Rent .12	24	21	19½	19½	—1
TaylorWine .56	318	51	48⅝	49	—2
TecumsehProd 1	27	46	44½	45	—1
Teeg Resrch	14	2¼	2	2	— ⅛
Telco Mktg Svcs	43	11	10¼	10¾	— ½
Tele Comunicat	184	10⅝	8	8¼	—2⅛
Telecom s	43	6⅞	6	6	— ⅝
Telecommun Ind	6	6½	6¼	6½	
Telecredit Inc	155	4⅝	3⅞	4¼	— ⅛
Telerent Lea .07	33	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅜
Teltronics Svcs	2	3	3	3	
Tenneco Offshre	164	4¾	4½	4½	— ¼
Terra Resources	5	3½	3¼	3¼	— ¼
Tex FstMtg 1.97e	23	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ½
Texint Airl	10	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Texscan Corp	10	2⅝	2½	2½	
Textoneinc s	50	2¾	2	2	— ¾
Thetford Corp	59	6½	5	5	—1¼
Tia Maria	3	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ¼
Tiburon Vintner	22	9½	8¾	9¼	+ ½
Tiffany&Co .26	305	8	7⅞	7¾	— ¼
Tipperary Corp	48	2¾	2½	2½	— ¼
Titan Group	135	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	— ¼
Tocom Inc	38	6¾	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅞
Tolley Intl Cp	219	7¾	6⅝	6¾	—1
Tony Lama Co	77	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Topsys Intl	6	1	1	1	
Toscany Imports	28	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ½
Towle Mfg .60	28	9¾	9½	9½	— ½
Tracor Inc	124	6¼	5¼	5⅞	— ⅜
Tran Oh Fin .20e	78	8⅝	8	8	— ⅝
TranscnGas 1.12	621	13⅛	12¾	12¾	— ⅜
Transcontl Oil	56	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅞
Transocean Oil	665	12¾	11⅝	11¾	—1
Transport Pool	152	7½	6¾	6⅞	— ⅝
Travel Equip s	38	3	2¾	2¾	— ¼
TriChem Inc	45	13½	12½	12½	—1¼
TriSouMtgInv wt	79	4½	3⅝	4⅜	+ ⅝
Triangle Corp	82	7½	6⅞	7⅛	
Triton O&G	51	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
TropixTogs s	9	5¼	5¼	5¼	
TrustMtge Cp	16	9	8⅝	8¾	— ½
Tymshare Inc	143	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Tyson Foods	120	17¼	15¼	15⅞	—1⅛
UA Col Cblvsn	23	8	8	8	
UB Finl .52	2	14¾	14½	14¾	
UMF Systems	36	6	5¾	5¾	— ¼
USF Invest 2.82e	142	20	19¾	19⅞	— ⅛
USF Investrs wt	40	1¼	1¼	1¼	
USF Investrs un	6	21¼	21	21¼	
Ultrasonic Sys	62	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅜
Under Sea Ind	70	6	5¾	5¾	— ¼
UniCapital .12	139	9⅝	8¼	8¼	—1
UnicareHlth Svc	158	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Unitl Inc	45	5¾	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅝
Unimet Corp s	141	6½	6	6⅛	— ⅛
UnionSplCp 1	16	18	17½	17½	— ½
Unit ArtThea .16	13	6¾	6¼	6¾	
UnitCoin Svcs	24	1⅝	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
UnitCommun s	14	3⅛	3	3	— ¼
UnitKenoM .30e	28	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
US Banknot .30b	33	3	2½	2½	— ½
US Surgical Cp	87	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
US TruckLin .54	71	13	12¼	12¼	— ¾
Univ Foods 1	38	16	15	15	—1⅛
Univ Gas&Oil		4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Univ Instru .20	243	34½	25¼	34¼	+6½
Univ Mob Svcs	88	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
UnivSecur Inst	12	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Vacco Indust	44	3	3	3	
VagabndMtr Hot	46	8¼	7½	7½	—1
Vail Assoc	48	10¾	10⅛	10⅛	— ½
Valley Forge Cp	13	4	3¾	4	
VanDyk Resrch	77	11	10	10½	— ½
VanSchaack .28	46	7¾	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
VanceSander .40	77	5⅝	4¼	4⅝	—1
VanWyck Int	10	4	3½	3⅞	+ ⅛
VaughnJack .14e	77	20	18	20	+1¼
Velcro Ind .40	150	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
VeloBind Inc	116	12½	11	12¼	— ¼
VantronCp .40	30	18	17¼	17⅝	+ ¼
Victoria Stations	47	9¾	9¼	9¼	+ ½
Video Sys	155	7	5¼	6½	— ½
VindeleCp .05h	17	4⅝	4	4	— ⅝
Vipont Chem	49	6⅛	5¾	6½	+ ½
Va Intl	56	20½	18	19	—1½
Visual Sciences	173	8	7¼	7⅝	— ¼
Volume Shoe .26	57	13⅞	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
WD 40 Co .15e	66	23	21	21½	—1½
Wagner Mining	14	9¼	8⅝	8¾	— ½
Walbro Cp .18e	36	6	6	6	
WalkerScott .07e	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	
WaltJimInv .90e	39	14½	14⅛	14½	+ ¼
WalterJimInv un	3	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ¼
Wangco Inc	119	9½	8¾	8¾	— ¾
Wash Homes	20	2⅝	2¼	2¼	— ⅜
WashNGas 1.04	110	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
Wash Scientif	52	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	
Waste Mngemnt	214	17	15¼	16¼	— ¾
Waste Resources	14	5	4¾	4¾	— ¼
Wavetek	26	11⅛	10¾	10¾	— ¾
Waxmanind .03e		7½	7¼	7¼	
Webb Resrcs	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Weco Developmt	41	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
WeedenCo .20p	48	6½	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Wight Wtchr .12	130	14¼	13½	14	+ ½
WellingtMg 1.10e	32	15¼	15⅛	15¼	
WellsFargM wt	98	¾	¾	¾	
Werner Cont .15e	99	6⅛	6	6	— ⅜
West Co .10	11	14½	14½	14½	
Westchestr Cp	90	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	— ⅛
Westcoast Pet Lt	58	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
Wstn Co No Am	85	14¾	14	14⅝	
Westn Digital	87	14½	13¾	14¼	— ⅛
Westn Gear	78	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ¼
WstnMtgInv .81e	31	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
Wn Publishg .60	68	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	
WestmrdCoal .80	166	16⅝	15½	15½	— ⅞
WetteravFd .40r	34	19	18½	18½	— ⅜
White Shield	436	3⅝	2¾	3⅛	— ½
Whitney Fld Std	100	8¼	8	8	— ¼
WienAirAlaska	56	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
Wiener Corp .21	1	11¼	11	11	— ¼
Willamette .5b	153	22¼	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅝
WilsonFrght .24	11	7	6¾	6¾	— ¼
Wilson HJ	125	18	16	16½	—1½
Winston NK	16	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
WinterJack .40	36	15¼	14¼	14¼	— ¾

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 2)

Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Abex Cp 8¾s77	100	100	100	100	— ¼
AcmeMt 9⅞s90	19	107	103	107	+4
AddrMlt 9½s95	129	102¾	100	102¾	+2¼
AirRed cv3⅞s87	73	64⅛	64	64	— ⅛
AlaPow 9s2000	200	103¾	101	103	+2
AlaPw 7¼s2002	25	90½	90½	90½	—7½
Alaskin cv6s96	77	122½	115	115½	—8½
Alexnd cv5½s96	25	50	49½	50	+ ½
AllsnMfg 8¾s79	75	98½	97⅞	97⅞	— ⅛
AlleghL cv4s81	6	70	70	70	
AlleghWn 4s98	2	38⅛	38	38	
AlldCh 7⅞s96	50	95½	95½	95½	—6½
AlldCh 6.60s93	1	86½	86½	86½	
AlldCh 5.20s91	6	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	—1⅛
AlliedCh 3½s78	15	90	89¾	90	+ ¼
AlldSt cv4½s81	11	89⅞	89	89⅞	—6⅛
AlldSt cv4½s92	31	65½	64½	64½	—2½
Alld Su cv5½s87	59	57	55	56	— ½
Alcoa 9s95	35	105	104½	104½	
Alcoa 6s92	7	81¾	81⅝	81⅝	
Alcoa cv5¼s91	530	90¾	87½	90¾	+1⅝
Alcoa 4¼s82	49	80	79½	80	+1
Alcoa 3⅞s83	22	74½	70	74½	+4½
Amerce cv5s92	53	73	72½	73	½
AmrHes 6⅞s96	21	82¼	81	82½	—1⅞
AmAirF cv6s90	106	91	86½	90½	+1
AmAirlin 11s88	336	104½	103	104½	+1
AmAirl 10⅞s88	73	103½	100⅞	103½	—1½
AmAirlin 10s89	22	102	101	101	—1
AAirl cv4¼s92	392	53⅞	51	51	—2
ABrand 8⅞s75	189	101¾	100¼	101½	— ¼
ABrand 5⅞s92	65	83	82⅛	82⅞	+1⅛
AmCan 6s97	42	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	—5⅞
AmCan 3¼s88	10	66½	64½	64½	—3¾
ACenM cv6¼s91	13	69½	69	69	+1
Am Dist 4¾s86	10	66½	66½	66½	
A Exp cv5¼s93f	308	10	9	9½	— ½
AExpCr 6½s77	66	92½	92⅛	92½	—1¼
AForPw 5s2030	231	50	49¼	49¼	— ¼
AForPw 5s30r	48	49	49	49	
AmFP 4.80s87	69	56½	54	54⅞	—1⅛
AHoist cv5½s93	43	72¼	70¼	71	—3½
AHoist cv4¾s92	40	81	79	79½	— ¾
AmInv 9½s76	95	101	100	100⅞	+ ¾
AMFd cv4¼s81	55	79¼	76	78½	+1½
AMedcp cv5s97	31	45½	45	45½	
AMfiClx 7½s78	15	97	97	97	+1
AmMet cv6s88	171	79	78	78	—1
AmSug 5.30s93	16	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	— ⅞
ASug 5.30s93r	14	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	
AmT&T 8⅞xw	2985	105⅛	103⅞	105⅛	+1⅛
ATT 8.70s2002	952	104⅞	103¾	104⅞	+1⅞
AT&T 7.75s77	361	100	98½	99⅞	+1⅝
AT&T 7⅛s03	435	93½	89	93	+4
AT&T 7s2001	874	92⅞	87⅞	91½	+3¼
AT&T 6½s79	228	94¼	92	92⅞	+ ¼
AT&T 4⅞s85	168	74	71½	74	+2⅞
AT&T 4⅜s85r	13	71½	71½	71½	
AT&T 3⅞s90	69	62⅛	61¼	61½	— ¾
AT&T 3⅝s73	143	98⅛	98 1-32	98 7-16	+7-16
AT&T 3¼s84	77	66½	65	66¼	+ ¼
AT&T 2¾s87	43	58½	57⅛	57⅞	—1⅞
AT&T 2¾s75	503	90¾	90	90½	+ ¼
AT&T 2¾s80	109	71⅞	71	71½	— ½
AT&T 2⅝s82	51	66½	64½	65	— ⅝
AT&T 2⅝s86	57	59	57¼	57¼	— ¼
Amlac cv5½s94	24	63	62	62	
Ampex cv5½s94	208	44	43	43½	— ½
Anheusr 6s92	5	82½	82½	82½	+3
AnnArbor 4s95	15	31½	30	30	—1½
ApcoOil cv5s88	81	61¼	60	61¼	+1
APL cv5½s88	70	65	61½	61½	—3½
AppalPow 9s75	156	102	100¼	102	+1⅛
AppalP 8⅛s76	101	100½	100	100⅛	+ ⅛
ARASv cv4¾s96	42	102	100	100	—3
Aristar 9½s89	45	98	97	98	—1½
ArizPSv 8.50s	80	100⅞	99¼	100	—1¼
ArlenRl cv5s86	8	56⅛	55½	55½	+ ½
Armco 5.90s92	8	79½	79½	79½	— ⅛
Armco 4½s86	4	69¼	69¼	69¼	+ ¼
Armco 4.35s84	25	72	71	72	—2⅛
Armour 5s84	33	67½	66	67½	+ ½
ArmR cv4½s87	5	67	67	67	
AshldO 6.15s92	5	77½	77½	77½	—1
AshlO cv4¾s93	44	73¼	70	70½	—3
AssoCp 9¼s90	110	102	99¾	102	+2
AssoCp 8¼s77	14	98½	98	98½	— ¼
AssoInv 5¼s77	7	91½	91½	91½	+ ½
AssoInv 5⅛s79	15	82½	80	82½	+2½
AssoInv 4⅞s85	20	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	—3⅞
AssoInv 4s76	39	87	86⅝	85½	— ½
AssoInv 4½s83	30	70	70	70	+ ⅛
AssoInv 4⅜s84	25	66½	66½	66½	—1
AtchT&SF 4s95	24	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	
Atchison 4s95st	5	61	61	61	
AtlcoM 6¼s82	50	73	71⅞	72¼	—1⅛
AtlCslL 4.95s88	2	67½	67½	67½	—1½

BEARER SHARES OF
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We buy at U.S. $1.00
We sell at U.S. $1.10
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c/o Box 4634, Beirut, Lebanon.
Prices valid until September 3, 1973.

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
AtRch 8⅝s2000	30	105½	102	102	—3½
AtlRich 7.70s	33	96¼	96¼	96¼	+3¼
AtlRich 7s76	71	96½	96	96¼	— ⅛
ATO cv4⅜s87	22	53	52¾	52¾	— ¼
Aurora cv4⅞s80	5	80	80	80	
Avco Fin 11s90	153	108½	106	106	—2½
AvcoFin 9¼s89	81	101½	101	101	— ½
Avco Cp 7½s93	167	72	70	71½	— ⅞
Avco cv5½s93	44	57½	57½	57⅞	+ ⅛
AvcoFin 9½s90	43	101	99¼	101	+1¼
AvcoFin 8⅞s77	139	100	98½	99⅞	— ⅛
AvcoFin 7⅞s89	4	95½	95½	95½	
AvcoFin 6½s87	5	85½	85½	85½	+1⅛
Balt GE 8⅝s75	46	102	101⅜	102	+ ½
Balt GE 8½s74	90	100	99½	99¾	+ ¼
BaltG cv4¼s74	1	100	100	100	—14⅛
B&O 11s77	50	110	109	110	+ ⅝
B&O cv4½s97	2	75½	75½	75½	— ¼
B&O cv4½s10f	1	42½	42½	42½	+ ½
B&O cv4½s10A	19	43⅞	42	43⅞	+ ⅞
B&O 4½s95	6	48	48	48	—3½
B&O 4s80	16	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	
Bk Cal cv6½s96	13	94½	94½	94½	—2½
Bk NY cv6¼s94	86	94¼	93½	94¼	— ¼
Bax Lb cv4½s90	143	137⅛	133	133	—7
Bax Lb cv4¾s91	48	139	133	133	—7
BaxLab cv4s87	6	286	286	286	—10⅛
BeatFds 7⅞s94	6	98	98	98	—6½
Beaunt cv4¼s90	66	57⅛	56	57⅛	—1⅞
Becton cv5s89	246	79	77	77	—1½
Becton cv4¼s88	73	93½	92	92	—1
Beech cv4¾s93	107	60⅛	58	58½	—1½
Belco cv4¾s88	26	57	56⅞	56⅞	+1
Belden cv8s90	59	100½	99½	100½	+ ½
BellTPa 8⅝s	47	103	101½	102⅝	+ ⅝
BellTPa 7¼s13	114	93½	91	93½	+ ½
BellTPa 7⅛s	95	89	87¼	88⅞	+1⅞
BellTPa 7s80	16	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	— ⅛
BellTPa 6⅝s79	5	91	91	91	+1⅛
Bendix 6⅝s92	10	84½	84½	84½	
Benef 9⅝s75-78	195	108	102	104¾	+2¾
BenefCp 8½s76	10	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	
BenefCp 6⅝s77	45	92⅞	91⅞	92	—1⅞
BenefFin 5s77	4	88¾	88¾	88¾	+ ⅛
Berkey cv5¼s86	10	76½	76	76½	—6¾
Beth Stl 9s2000	38	104½	103¾	104	— ¼
Beth Sll 6⅞s99	22	85	85	85	
BethSt 5.40s92	75	76½	75	76½	+1½
BethStl 4½s90	20	69⅞	68	69½	— ⅞
BobieB cv5¼s81	9	60	60	60	
BoisCas 10s75	672	99	99¼	99	
Borden 4⅞s91	10	68	68	68	
BorgW 5½s92	5	81	81	81	—1
BorgWAc 9½s75	3	102⅜	102¼	102¼	— ¼
viB&Me 6s70f	121	51	49⅞	51	+1
viBosM 4½s70f	24	22¼	22	22	
Braniff 11½s87	80	107½	104½	107	
Bran 5¾s86xw	10	67½	66½	67½	+2¼
BdwyHa 8¼s96	3	100	100	100	—
BrkUnG 9⅛s95	37	104½	102½	102½	—2
Bruns cv4½s81	15	82	80	80	—2
Budd cv5⅞s94	12	79⅛	79	79	—1½
Budgetlnd 6s88	56	55½	54	55½	
Bulova cv6s90	1	73	73	73	
Burl Ind 9s95	6	102	102	102	—1
Burl In cv5s91	70	81⅛	80¼	80½	—2½
BurlNor 8½s96	5	100	99⅞	100	+2
BurlNo cv5½s92	135	76⅛	75	75	— ½
Burroughs 9s75	196	102	100¼	102	+1
CabCabF 8¼s81	55	96	96	96	
CPac Inperp	50	45	44½	45	
CaroPwLt 7⅞s	16	93	91½	93	—7
CarTT 9⅛s2000	35	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	—3⅛
Carier cv5⅛s89	40	92	90	90	—3
CastCk cv5⅛s94	92	68½	67	67½	—1
CaterT 6⅞s92	76	92¼	91½	92¼	+1⅞
CaterT 5.30s92	52	77	76½	77	+1¼
CaterTr 5s77	20	90	89⅞	89⅞	— ⅛
CavghC cv9s91	59	76½	75	76	— ½
Ceco cv4.75s88	15	66¼	66¼	66¼	—2¼
Celanes cv4s90	42	61½	60	61½	
Cencoln cv5s96	97	71⅛	69½	70¼	—2
Cenco cv4½s97	11	63	63	63	+1
CenGa 4½s20f	5	47	47	47	
CenNYPw 3s74	34	94	93⅛	93⅞	— ⅝
viCRNJ 3¼s87f	64	22½	21½	21½	—2½
CenlTel 9¼s95	61	102	101	102	
CenTeleph 8s96	16	93	93	93	+1
CenTelUt 8.10	17	98	96	98	+1
Cessna cv3⅞s92	20	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	— ⅛
Chadb cv6½s89	17	36¼	35½	36¼	— ¼
ChampS 5⅞s92	6	78½	78¼	78¼	
Chart NY 7s79	56	92⅞	92⅝	92⅝	— ⅝
Chas B cv4⅞s93	169	91	89⅛	89½	—2
Chas C cv6½s96	282	100	98	99⅞	— ⅛
ChseMtg 7⅞s78	20	97½	97	97	—1½
Chse Mtg 7½s83	65	96⅛	95	95	—1⅛
ChasM cv6½s93	72	90½	89	90½	— ⅛
Chelse cv5¼s93	37	57⅛	56	57	
Chemclrn 9s94	79	100¾	100	100¾	+ ⅝
Ch NY cv5½s96	15	79½	78½	78½	—1
ChmNY cv5s93	148	74½	72⅛	72¼	—4⅞
ChesOh 3⅞s73	21	98	97 27-32	97 27-32	
ChePolMd 6⅞s	60	92	91	91	—1
ChPolWVa 7¼	15	88¼	88¼	88¼	+ ¼
ChlGW 4½s38f	5	38	38	38	
CMSIPP 5s55f	72	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	+ ½
CMSP 4½s19f	22	45¼	43	43	—1¼
ChlRIP 5½s83	7	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅛
ChiTH ref94	2	33	33	33	—1
ChrlsCft cv6s89	21	57	55	55	—2⅞
Chrysir 8⅞s95	80	102¼	101	102⅝	+2¾
Chrysir 8⅛s75	61	100⅞	99¼	100¼	+ ¼
ChrysFin 9s76	398	102	100	102	+2

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
ChryslrF 8.35s	33	98	97½	97½	—1½
ChryF 7.70s92	30	90	90	90	—3½
ChryFin 7⅝s74	131	98½	98 1-16	98½	+7-16
ChryFin 7⅞s86	184	87⅞	84	87⅞	+3⅞
ChryFin 7s79	16	91	90¼	90¼	— ¾
CIC Ind 11s75	21	97½	96½	96¼	— ¾
CinG&E 2¾s75	22	88¾	88¾	88¾	6
CIT Fin 6⅝s77	48	96	92	96	+5⅛
CitiesSvc 7s78	5	98¾	98¾	98¾	+1
Cities Svc 3s77	6	84	83	84	+1
CityInv 8⅞s97	70	95½	95	95	
CityInv 8⅛s91	318	82½	80¾	82	— ½
City Invst 8s1	35	81⅞	80	80	—1½
City In cv7½s90	87	95½	93	94	—1
ClarkEqC 8.80s	77	101	100	101	+ ¾
ClarkEqC 7.85s	8	97	97	97	—1½
CCC&SL 4½s77f	60	14½	13½	13¾	— ¼
CCCWM 4s91f	2	19	19	19	— ½
ClevElll 9s75	103	102⅛	101½	102	+ ⅜
ClevElll 8⅝s	95	103½	102½	103½	+ ⅜
ClevElll 8⅞s91	22	101½	100	101½	+1⅛
ClevElll 7⅛s90	2	93⅛	93½	93½	
ClevElll 4⅞s94	25	60	59	60	—4
CMI In cv4¾s92	49	77⅛	74½	74½	—3½
Coll R cv4⅞s87	153	60	57	57¼	+1
ColonStr 8s96	5	91	91	91	—4⅛
ColuGas 9¼s95	16	103	101	103	—3¼
ColumGas 9s94	36	103	101½	102½	— ½
ColuGas 8¾s95	28	104	100⅛	104	+1⅞
ColuGas 8⅝s96	10	99⅞	97½	99⅝	— ⅛
ColuGas 8¼s96	21	97	96	97	—3⅞
ColGas 7⅛sMar	15	90⅛	86¼	90½	+5½
ColGas 7½sJun	15	88	88	88	—10
ColuGas 5⅛s85	4	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	—2⅞
ColumGas 5s82	10	77	77	77	—1
ColuGas 4⅞s81	4	76½	75½	75½	—4½
ColuGas 3⅞s81	2	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	—5⅛
ColuGas 3s75B	39	92	90	92	+ ½
ColPict cv5½s94	105	42	40	40¼	—1¾
ColPict cv4⅞s87	93	39	38	38	—1
ColuSOE 9s75	4	101½	101	101½	+1½
ColuSOE 8s76	25	98	96½	98	—1
ColSOE 5⅞s83	5	65½	65½	65½	—4½
ComlCr 8¼s91	20	98	98	98	—6
ComlCr 7⅞s78	10	100	100	100	
ComlCr 7⅛s93	202	93	92½	92⅞	+ ⅞
ComlCr 7s79	32	91¼	88	91¼	—7½
ComlCr 6⅞s77	64	92½	91¼	91⅛	—1⅛
ComlCr 6⅞s79	5	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	—1⅛
ComSo cv4¼s91	62	58	56½	58	+1½
ComEd 8⅝s75	159	102	100⅛	102	+1
ComwEd 8s75	164	100⅛	98¾	99¼	+ ¼
ComwEd 7⅝s76	67	99	97½	99	+1½
ComwEd 7⅝s03	26	97½	95⅞	96	
ComwEd 3s77	6	86¾	85	86¾	+1¾
ComwEd 3s78	15	82½	82¼	82¼	—2¼
Com O cv4¼s92	11	57½	57	57	—2
CompSc cv6s94	136	41	38	38	—2
Conn M cv6s96	82	73½	72¼	72½	—2
ConEd 9⅝s2000	211	104⅛	101	103½	+1½
ConEd 7.90s01	160	93	90¼	93	+4⅛
ConEd 7.90s02	91	92	90	92	+1
ConEdis 7¼s03	59	92⅛	90⅛	92½	+2
ConEdis 5s87	19	70¾	68	70¾	+1½
ConEdis 5s90	1	66½	66½	66½	+1¼
ConEdis 4⅝s90	5	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	— ⅛
ConEdis 4⅝s91	10	61¼	61¼	61¼	+ ⅛
ConEdis 4⅝s91	3	60	60	60	— ½
ConEd 4⅝s92V	29	57	57	57	—3⅛
ConE 4⅝s92W	31	57¼	57¼	57¼	+ ⅛
ConEdis 4½s86	37	63	62	63	—3⅛
ConEdis 4s88	26	59	58	59	+ ½
ConEdis 3½s83	5	67	67	67	
ConEdis 3⅜s82	3	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	—2⅛
ConEdis 3⅜s84	25	64	64	64	—1
ConEdis 3⅛s81	6	70	69⅛	69⅛	— ⅞
ConEdis 3s79	5	76	76	76	+ ¼
ConEdis 3s81	7	68	67⅛	68	—2
ConEdis 3¼s82	33	65¼	64⅞	65¼	+ ½
ConEdis 2⅞s77	9	81¼	81¼	81¼	
ConNGas 9s95	74	103	101⅞	103	—1
ConNG 8⅞s96	21	99⅞	98⅞	99⅞	—5⅛
ConNG 7⅞s95	10	94	94	94	—3⅞
ConNGas 5s82	1	81¾	81¾	81¾	
ConNG 4⅞s82	10	79	79	79	—2⅞
ConNG 4⅝s86	13	72½	72½	72½	—1⅞
ConPw 8¾s76	5	101	101	101	—1
ConsP 8⅝s2000	31	102¾	100⅛	102¾	+1½
ConsP 8⅛s2001	1	101	101	101	+ ⅝
ConPw 7⅝s99	6	92½	90	92½	+2½
ConsP 7½s2001	35	89⅞	87½	89⅞	—8⅛
ConPw 6⅝s98	9	82	81½	81½	—1⅛
ConPw 5⅞s96	56	75	72⅞	75	—1
ConPw 4⅝s89	7	65⅛	64½	64½	—1
ConPw 4⅝s90	17	66	63¼	63¼	—2¾
ConPw 4⅝s91	8	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	+2
ConPw 4½s88	35	66	65⅛	66	—5½
ConPw 2⅞s75	26	89½	88⅞	89	
ConAir cv3½s92	80	45⅞	42½	45⅞	+1⅞
ContCan 8½s90	20	100½	99⅞	99⅞	+ ⅛
ContCan 5⅛s85	5	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	— ⅛
ContIllCp 6⅞s79	114	91½	90¼	90½	— ½
ContInv cv9s90	26	118⅛	117½	117¾	—4¼
Cont Inv 9s85	36	95	93½	95	+1½
ContMt cv6¼s90	170	64½	64	64½	+ ¼
ContOil 4½s91	5	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	—5⅛
Cont Tel 9⅝s75	52	102	101½	101¼	+ ¼
ContDat 5½s87					
CoopL cv7½s91	30	82	81	81	—1

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
CoopL cv4½s92	54	52½	50⅝	51½	—1
CopwSt cv5s79	14	92	92	92	—3½
Corn Pd 4⅝s83	1	74	74	74	
CousinM 6.50s	72	80	75⅞	80	+1½
Crane Co 7s93	19	76½	75½	76½	+1½
Crane Co 7s94	108	76	74½	76	+ ⅞
CrafeCo 6½s92	19	77⅛	77⅛	77½	—2½
Crane cv5s93	9	77	75	75	—2
CredFin 9⅝s75	35	101	99¾	99¾	— ⅝
CreditFin 8s92	27	86	86	86	
CrocN cv5⅝s96	105	76½	75½	76	—1⅝
Crucible 6⅞s92	2	84¾	84¾	84¾	
Cummin 8⅞s95	22	99½	99½	99½	— ⅝
Dart In 7½s96	22	87	87	87	—8⅝
Dartin cv4¼s97	38	108	106	106	—3
Dayco cv6¼s96	51	79⅞	79¼	79½	+1⅛
Dayco cv6s94	37	68½	68	68	
DayHud 9s95	50	104⅛	103	103	—1
DaytP 8⅝s2001	10	97½	97½	97½	
DaytPL 3¼s82	10	70	67	70	+1⅝
DaytPL 3s78	2	82	82	82	
DaytPL 2⅞s75	1	89	89	89	— ⅝
DeereCo 4½s83	29	75⅜	75	75⅜	+ ⅜
DeereCr 8¾s75	19	100	99¼	100	— ¼
viDelLW 5s73f	7	15⅞	13	15	+ ½
viDLW Inc93f	1	8	8	8	
viDLW 4s-6s42f	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	+1
DelMo cv5¼s94	47	68½	68	68½	— ½
D&RG 4⅞s2018	5	63½	63½	63½	+ ½
Det Edis 9.15s	40	105⅝	104	104⅞	
Det Edis 9s99	44	105½	103	105½	+2⅛
DetEdis 8.15s	42	97⅞	97½	97½	—3½
DetEdis 8⅝s01	40	98½	96½	97½	— ¼
DetEdis 7⅞s03	10	91	91	91	
DetEdis 7⅞s01	12	88	88	88	—7½
DetEdis 7s76	86	96	94½	96	+1½
DetEdis 6s96	82	77¾	76½	76½	—1
DetEd 3½s80	10	74⅝	74⅛	74⅝	— ½
Dial Fin 8¼s89	8	96½	91¾	96½	+3½
DiGior cv5⅝s93	8	74	73	73	+ ½
Dilingh cv5½s94	30	57½	56¾	57½	
Diverin 9⅞s91	54	58⅛	56¾	57½	— ⅛
Divrin cv5⅝s93	58	48¼	47½	48	
Dow 8.90s2000	22	105	104	105	— ½
Dow Ch 8.875s	13	104	103	104	+1⅛
DowCh 7.75s99	29	95	94½	94⅞	— ⅛
DowCh 7.40s02	2	95½	95½	95½	—2½
DowCh 4.35s88	11	69	66⅞	66⅞	—2⅛
DPF cv5½s87	107	50	48	48⅛	—1⅛
Dresser 9⅝s95	1	104	104	104	— ⅝
DukeP 7¾s2002	31	94⅛	92⅛	94	
DukeP 7⅜s2002	34	89⅞	85⅝	89⅞	+4¼
DukeP 6.85s78	15	93⅞	92⅞	92⅞	—4
Duplan cv5½s94	46	51⅛	51	51⅛	+ ⅛
DuqLt 8⅝s2000	15	103	102	103	
DuqsnLt 5s2010	8	67¾	67¾	67¾	— ¼
DuqsnLt 4⅞s89	2	66½	66½	66½	+ ½
East AL cv5s92	366	53	50⅞	50⅞	—1½
East A cv4⅝s93	447	52½	50	50	—2⅛
Echlin cv5¼s91	55	125	124	125	
Eckerd cv4⅞s88	5	251⅛	251⅛	251⅛	—14⅞
EG&G cv3½s87	29	59	58	59	+1
ElPaso cv8¼s95	131	102	100½	100½	—1½
ElPaso cv6s93	163	77	75	75½	—1⅜
Englhd cv5¼s97	43	85	83½	85	+1½
Equit Gas 9s96	5	104	104	104	
EquitL cv6¼s90	10	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	—4⅛
viErie 5s2020f	111	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅝
viErie 4½s15f	8	22	21	21	—1⅛
viErie 3⅛s90f	14	14⅝	14	14⅝	+1¼
viErie 3⅛s2000f	52	13⅛	13	13	— ⅝
Essexlnt 9¼s75	73	101	100	101	+1
Essex cv5⅝s96	43	79	77	77	—4
Esterl cv6¼s95	23	61¾	61½	61½	— ¼
EvanP cv6¼s94	225	90	87	87	—4
Extendr cv6s89	19	60	59⅞	59⅞	—2⅛
Exxon 6½s98	99	88	86	87	+1⅞
Exxon 6s97	120	82¼	79	82¼	+2¾
Fairch cv4⅞s92	55	47½	44⅝	46	—2
FalcnbM 8.85s	5	100	100	100	—4
FamFin 4⅞s90	55	60½	60½	60½	—6½
Farah cv5s94	3	55⅞	55⅝	55⅝	+1⅝
Fedders cv5s96	101	65	63½	63½	— ¾
FdNMt cv4⅝s96	3131	98½	95	97	—1⅞
FdPac cv5½s87	135	93½	90	92	—5
FedDStr 8⅝s95	8	101¼	101¼	101¼	—3¾
Fibrbd cv5⅝s93	151	69¾	66	66	—3¾
Firestne 3¼s77	6	87	86	86	—1
FstChlCp 6⅝s80	12	90½	90¼	90¼	+ ¼
FstChlCp 6¼s78	23	91	90	91	+1
FstComBk 7¾	10	89	89	89	—7
FstMt 9s75-78	63	101	100	101	+1
FstMtge 8¼s77	15	96	96	96	—1¼
FstNOr 7⅝s78	20	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	
FstNBos 6¾s80	6	93	93	93	—1½
FstNBos 6⅝s80	9	94½	94	94	— ½
FstNBos 6⅝s79	10	92	92	92	+1¼
FstNCCp 6⅝s79	61	92½	90⅞	92½	+1¼
FstNCCp 6⅝s80	57	92¼	92	92¼	— ⅛
FstUnR cv7s91	25	88½	88	88½	—1
FstWisc 8½s96	4	101	101	101	+1
FstWisNB 6.80	25	91	91	91	—1
Fischb cv4¾s97	6	105	105	105	+2
FishFd cv6½s94	13	83	82	82½	— ½
FlexlV cv4⅞s97	24	81	80⅞	81	—2
FlaPLt 8⅛s75	33	100	99½	100	— ¼
FlyTlgr 6.60s80	10	90½	90½	90½	
FMC cv4¼s92	140	63⅞	62	62⅞	—1⅞
Ford Mt 8⅛s74	154	100	99	99½	— ¼
Ford Mt 8⅝s90	10	100	100	100	

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Ford Mt 7¾s77	122	98⅛	97¾	98	— ⅝
FordMt 6½s79	65	92½	92	92½	+ ½
FordC 8⅝sApr	55	101½	100	100⅝	—3⅝
FordCr 8⅝sNov	102	101¾	101½	101½	—4¼
FordCrd 8⅝s75	299	101	100¼	101	+ ½
FordCrd 8⅛s91	197	100	98	98½	—1
FordCrd 8⅜s76	215	100⅛	99	100	+ ½
FordCrd 7⅜s92	4	92	92	92	
FordCrd 7½s91	10	92	92	92	
FordCrd 7s80	86	94	93	93⅝	
FordCrd 6⅞s78	71	94½	93	94½	+ ½
FordCr cv4⅞s98	273	80½	78½	78⅞	— ¾
FordCr cv4¼s96	299	73½	72¼	72⅝	— ⅛
ForeD cv5½s80	28	84	80	80	—4
ForeDai 4½s80	6	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	+ ¼
FoMcK cv6s94	107	75	73½	73½	—1½
Fruehf cv5½s94	207	71⅛	69	69½	—1⅛
FruehFin 8.70s	193	100	98	100	—1½
Fuqualnd 7s88	17	74½	73⅛	73⅛	—1¼
GACCp cv5⅝s94	377	35⅞	33	35⅝	+2⅛
GAC PCr 12s75	601	79⅛	71½	78	+3½
GAC PCr 11s77	460	67⅛	61	67½	+2
GAC Fin 10⅛s	527	96	87	94	+5
GAC Fin 8¼s74	149	97	92⅞	95½	+2⅛
GAccept 4⅞s85	9	67	67	67	+1
GenCig 5½s87	5	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	
GenElec 7½s96	24	99	99	99	+2
GenElec 6¼s79	34	93⅛	91	91½	+ ⅛
GenEl 5.30s92	75	79	74⅞	79	+4½
GenElec 3½s76	25	89	88⅛	88⅞	+ ¼
GnElCr 8⅛s76	170	101	100	100	— ½
GnElCr 7⅛s78	24	98⅝	97	98⅝	+1⅛
GenElCre 7s80	86	94	90⅞	94	+2⅛
GenElCr 7s79	108	96	95⅝	96	+ ⅝
GenFds 8⅞s90	55	105	104	104⅞	— ½
GenFds 8⅛s75	104	102	100	102	+1
GenFds 3⅝s76	5	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	—1½
GenInst cv5s92	54	61⅞	59	61⅞	+1⅛
GenMill 8⅞s95	37	102⅞	102½	102⅞	—4
GMotAc 8¼s77	246	102¼	101⅜	102½	+ ⅝
GnMotAcc 8s93	183	100½	97⅛	100½	+1⅛
GMotAc 7⅝s94	52	97	95	97	+1⅛
GMotAc 7¼s95	45	91	89½	91	+ ½
GMot Ac7¼s90	98	92⅛	88½	92½	+4
GMotAc 7⅛s92	58	92	91½	92	+1⅛
GMotAc 6¼s88	169	84	80½	84	+2⅛
GnMotAcc 5s77	110	89	88	89	
GnMotAcc 5s80	96	83⅛	80	83⅛	
GnMotAcc 5s81	25	82⅛	80½	82⅛	+1⅛
GMotAc 4⅞s87	25	72½	72⅛	72⅛	+2
GMotAc 4⅝s82	96	77	75	76½	+1¼
GMotAc 4⅝s83	38	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	— ⅛
GMotAc 4⅝s86	17	73⅛	72⅞	73	— ⅛
GMotAc 4⅝s85	40	71	70	70⅞	— ⅛
GnMotAcc 4s79	248	81½	80	81⅛	— ⅛
GMotAc 3⅝s75	93	91	90¼	91	+ ¾
GMotCp 3⅛s79	2	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	— ½
GenPU 10¼s74	143	102⅛	101¼	101¼	— ¼
GenPU 10⅛s80	127	107⅞	106	107⅛	+1¼
GTCal 9⅞s2000	51	110	107½	110	+2
GTCal 8⅝s96	20	101	100	101	+1¼
GenT El 9¾s95	11	111	108⅞	111	+2½
GenT El 8⅝s76	74	101½	100¼	101	—2
GenT El 6½s9	10	80	80	80	
GnTlEl cv6¼s96	285	97¼	95½	96¼	—1⅛
GnTlEl cv5s92	162	72¼	71	71⅝	—1⅞
GenTel cv4s90	47	68¼	66½	66½	—3¼
GWatwk 8⅝s96	15	98	97⅞	98	—2⅛
Genesco 9¼s76	104	94⅞	92½	94⅞	+1⅝
GaPac cv5¼s94	137	93½	92	93	
GaPac cv5¼s96	221	79½	78	78½	—1
GaPow 8⅞s2000	130	102½	100½	102½	+2
GaPow 8⅜s2001	17	96	96	96	—2¼
GaPow 7⅝s2003	63	96	92	96	+4
GaPow 7⅝s2001	16	89½	89⅛	89½	— ½
GaPw 7⅛s02De	105	95	89⅞	90	—6
Goodrch 8¼s94	25	101	101	101	
Goodrich 7s97	49	84½	84½	84½	+ ½
Goodrch 4⅝s85	30	75	75	75	
Goodyear 8.60s	20	100	100	100	—1⅛
GordnJ cv5s88	26	71	71	71	+1
Grace cv6½s96	220	87¼	85⅛	85⅞	—1⅞
Grace cv4¼s90	56	63¼	62	62	—1¼
Granit cv4⅝s94	40	63	61	62¼	+ ⅞
Grant 4¾s87	5	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	—7
Grant cv4¾s96	122	58	57	57	— ½
Grant cv4s90	62	71¼	71¼	71¼	+1⅛
GtNoN cv4½s91	1	84	84	84	
GtNoRy 4⅞s76	1	89¾	89¾	89¾	— ¼
GtNRy 2⅝s82	3	62¼	62¼	62¼	
GtNR 2⅝s2010	19	38	38	38	+2⅛
GtWstUnit 6s87	14	55	55	55	
GGiant cv4½s92	41	64	62⅛	62½	—1⅞
Greyh cv6½s90	116	84	81	84	+2½
Grolier 9⅞s97	18	103½	102	102	—1½
Grolier cv4¼s87	115	53	50	50½	—2⅛
Grum cv4¼s92	114	43½	42¼	43	+ ½
GulfMO 5s15A	2	50¼	50¼	50¼	—1¼
GulfMO 5s56f	45	50½	50½	50½	+ ⅛
GulMfO 4s44B	10	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅝
Gulf MO 3⅝s80	1	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	
GulfOil 8½s95	86	104	102	104	+2
GlfRes cv6½s91	43	74	70½	72½	—2
GlfStUt 2⅞s76	7	83½	83½	83½	—3½
GulfWn 7s03A	136	66½	64¼	66	+ ⅝
Gulf Wn 7s03 B	173	65	64⅞	64⅞	
Gulf Wind 6s87	4	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	+ ⅞
GulfWlInd 6s88	55	68½	67¼	68	— ⅛
GlfWn cv5½s73	190	63	61⅛	61¼	+ ¼
GlfWn cv5½s87	31	71½	70	70	—2
GfWn cv5¼s87A	42	70⅛	70	70	—2½
Hallibtn cv4s97	504	121¼	117¼	117⅝	—5⅛
HamPa cv5s94	5	65	64⅞	65	
HartfdN 8½s96	10	101	101	101	—1½
HawaiiEl 9s74	62	101	100	100	
HawEl 9s2000	38	107⅛	106	106	—4⅛
HellerW 9½s89	7	104	103⅝	104	
HellerW 9⅞s91	13	102	102	102	
HellerW 7⅝s93	5	100	100	100	— ½
HelmrP cv5s87	157	151	147	148	—3
Heubln cv4⅞s97	182	87½	83	85½	—1⅛
HllsSp cv6¾s88	118	6	45	45	—2
HilmH cv5½s95	34	69½	69	69⅛	+ ⅛
HoernW cv5s94	106	93½	92½	93	+ ½
HolidInn 9½s	19	104⅝	104	104	— ½
HonywFin 7s78	55	95⅝	92	95⅝	+ ⅞
HostInt cv5¼s94	17	59	58⅛	59	— ¼
HouseFin 9s76	211	103½	101½	103½	+1⅛
HousFin 8⅝s75	249	100⅛	99½	100	
HousFin 7½s95	27	92½	92½	92½	—3⅛
HouseFin 4s78	25	83	78	83	—2
HousLt cv5⅛s85	83	99⅛	98	98	—1⅞
HousNG 8.85s	5	100	100	100	—1
Humble 5⅝s97	10	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	—8⅞
IllBell 7⅝s2006	140	95⅛	92¾	95	+1
IllBellTel 3s78	18	81	81	81	—1
Ill BellT 2⅞s81	19	70½	70	70	
InHead cv5⅛s92	42	71	70	70	
IndBellT 8⅛s	35	99⅜	99	99⅜	
IndMich 8s74	55	99	98 5-32	98½	
IndstNtl 6⅛s96	15	99½	97½	99½	

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
InlandSt 8⅞s95	70	102½	101½	102½	— ⅝
InlandSt 6⅛s92	25	87	87	87	
InlandSt 4⅛s89	44	71	69½	69½	—1½
IntHarv 8⅝s95	15	103	103	103	+1
IntHar 4.80s91	16	70½	68⅞	68⅞	—1⅞
IntHarv 4⅝s88	40	71⅛	70	70	—1½
IntHarC 8⅝s75	39	100	99½	100	
IntHarC 8⅝s91	60	100	100	100	
IntHarC 7⅝s93	52	93¼	92	93¼	—6⅛
IntHarC 7s77	45	94⅞	94	94	—1⅞
IntHarC 4⅝s81	11	76	76	76	— ⅛
IntHarC 4⅝s79	30	82⅛	79½	79½	—1⅛
IntMin cv4s91	267	72½	69½	72	+1
IntNick 6.85s93	2	91	90½	90½	— ½
Int Pap 8.85s95	1	107½	107½	107½	+1½
IntPap cv4¼s96	15	82	82	82	— ½
IntSilv cv5s93	18	61⅛	60	60	—1⅜
IntTT 8.90s95	37	101¼	100¼	100¼	—3¼
IntTT 4.90s87	10	77⅛	77	77	
InterStr cv4s92	26	26½	26	26½	+ ½
IpcoH cv5¼s89	13	60	57	57	—3½
ITT Bks 9¼s95	3	106	106	106	— ½
ITT Thp 8.10s	5	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	—4
JimW cv5¼s91	34	70½	70	70½	+ ½
JonesLau 9⅝s95	30	102	100¾	101	—1⅞
JoneLau 6⅝s94	36	72	70	71¾	+1¾
KaneMil 9½s90	23	94	93½	94	+ ½
Kennecot 7⅞s	5	97	97	97	— ½
KentyCen 4s87	2	62	62	62	+2
KaystStl 7¼s93	5	87	87	87	
KimbCl 5⅝s91	45	82¾	81	81	—1⅛
KimbCl 5⅞s92	40	80½	79⅞	80½	+ ¼
KimbCl 4⅝s86	1	78½	78½	78½	—1
KimbCl 3⅞s83	3	76½	76½	76½	— ⅝
Kroger 9s95	18	101	101	101	+ ½
Kroger 8⅝s75	23	100¼	99	99	—1
viLVHT 5s84f	6	23½	23½	23½	
viLehV 5sC03f	2	5	5	5	
viLehV 4sA03f	2	5	5	5	
LibMcN cv5s89	32	62	61¾	61¾	— ¼
LiggMyer 6s92	20	74	73⅝	74	+ ¾
LincFtBk 8½s96	2	97	97	97	—6½
Litton 8⅝s76	99	94	93⅛	93⅞	+1⅛
Litton cv3½s87	65	50¼	50	50¼	+ ¼
Lockhd 4¼s76	1	83	83	83	
Lockh cv4¼s92	238	38	37	37¼	— ¾
Loews 6⅞s93	382	72⅞	71	71	— ⅝
LomN cv5½s91	194	76⅛	74½	76⅛	+1⅝
Lone SG 9⅝s95	24	106½	101½	106½	
LonSin cv5½s93	187	74	73½	74	+1
LoneSin 4⅞s90	57	75½	73	75½	+2
LongILt 8¼s75	24	102	101¼	102	+1½
LouGE 3⅝s84	36	67¼	67	67	— ⅜
LouNsh 7⅝s93	9	89½	88½	88½	—1½
LooNsh 4⅞s87	4	70	70	70	—1
Lo N 3⅝s2003F	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	—1
LTV Cp 5⅝s91	60	87½	86½	86⅝	— ½
LTV Cp 5s88	545	45	44	44⅜	
LykY 7½s94old	2392	62¼	55¼	62	
Lyk 7½s94new	360	63	54½	62⅛	+ ⅝
MacDon cv6s87	6	58	58	58	
MackF 9⅝s91	74	101	100½	101	+1
MackF 9⅝s90	108	101½	99¼	101½	+1½
MackT 5⅛s81	13	80½	80½	80½	— ¾
Macke cv4⅞s92	10	56	56	56	—4
Macmill cv4⅝s92	109	55⅛	55½	55½	—3½
Macy cv5s92	20	84	83¼	83¼	+ ¼
MadSq cv6½s87	14	61	61	61	
MeYnkP 9.10s	83	103	100¾	103	+1⅛
MeYnkP 8⅝s	20	94	93⅛	93⅞	+ ¼
MAPCO 11s75	89	103	102¼	103	+ ¼
Marcor 6½s88	176	80½	78⅛	80	+1
Marcor cv5s96	119	71¼	69½	70½	— ½
MarMid 7⅝s03	10	93½	93½	93½	—5½
MartM cv6s96	92	76⅞	73	76⅞	+2⅛
MdCup cv5½s84	41	70	69	69	—1⅛
MassM cv6½s71	67	74	74	74	— ½
MayDStCr 9s89	25	102	100½	102	+ ⅞
MayDCr 8⅞s76	178	100	98⅞	99⅞	— ⅛
MaySReal 5s77	2	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	
McCror 10½s85	38	90½	99	99½	+ ½
McCror 7⅝s97	90	70	69	69½	+ ½
McCror 7½s94	109	69½	68¼	68½	— ½
McCro 7½s94n	141	68⅞	68	68⅞	—1½
McCro cv6½s92	1	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	+ ⅝
McCror 5⅝s76	19	87	86½	86½	
McCrory 5s81	7	66½	66	66	— ½
McDer cv4⅝s97	187	105½	103	105½	+2½
McDD cv4⅜s91	104	80	78½	80	+ ⅛
McGHI cv3⅞s92	67	62⅛	61½	61½	— ½
Medus cv5⅝s88	138	75	71⅞	71⅞	—2⅞
MelvS cv4⅞s96	10	91½	91½	91½	+1½
MGM 9s92	30	94	92	94	+2
MGM cv5s93	56	58	57½	58	— ½
MetEdis 2⅞s74	22	93⅛	92¼	92¼	— ¼
MichB 7⅛s2011	28	96⅛	95	96¼	—1¼
MichBT 7s2012	166	88	84⅞	88	+ ⅝
Mich Cn 4⅜s79f	85	21¼	41½	41½	—1
MilLab cv5s94	91	88½	87	88½	+2½
MplsStL 6s85	15	69	68½	69	
MSPSSM 4s91f	2	48	48	48	+1
MKT Inc5½s33f	42	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
MoKanT 4s90	25	35	34⅞	35	— ½
MoPac 5s2045f	112	49⅞	48½	49¼	— ⅜
MoP 4¼s2020f	13	48⅛	48	48	— ⅞
MoP 4⅝s2030f	64	47½	46	47	
MoPacv 4¼s90	6	57½	57½	57½	
MoPa 4¼s2005	44	49	47½	49	
Mobil Oil 7⅝s	25	94	93⅛	93⅞	—1
MohkD cv5½s94	82	39	37	38½	— ½
Mongrm 10½s	146	100½	100	100½	+ ½
Monon 6s2007f	17	60	59	59	—1
Monsanto 9½s	25	104	103½	104	+2
MontPw 8¼s74	58	99	98½	99	— ¼
MontWd 4⅞s90	3	78⅛	72⅛	78½	+6¼
MtWdCr 9¼s90	50	103⅛	102½	103⅛	+ ⅜
MtWdCr 9s89	25	102¼	101	102	— ½
MtWdCr 7⅞s88	13	94	90	94	+2¼
MtWdCr 6½s87	20	79	78⅛	78⅞	— ⅛
MtWdCr 4¾s80	5	78	78	78	—1⅛
MtWdCr 4½s81	4	77	77	77	
MonyM cv7s90	23	98⅛	97	97⅝	— ⅜
viMoEE 3¼s2000f	62	12	11⅜	12	
MtSt TT 9s2010	134	105½	103⅛	105¼	
MtSt TT 7⅞s13	478	98⅛	95	98⅛	+4
MtStTT 7⅞s	60	92	88½	92	+3¼
MSL cv4¼s84	2	72	72	72	—1½
NatBisc 4⅞s87	28	70	69⅞	70	
NatCan cv5s93	30	71	70	71	+1
NCashR cv6s95	266	83¼	82½	83¼	— ½
Nat Cash 5.60s	5	74	74	74	—1½
NatCash 4⅜s85	15	72	72	72	—3¼
NatCash 4⅝s87	20	67	66½	66½	— ½
NCtyL cv6½s91	50	70	69¼	70	+ ⅛
NCtyL cv5½s88	6	65	64½	64½	
NDist cv4½s92	55	66½	66	66½	+ ⅛
NFuelG 8⅝s75	14	100	99¾	100	
NHom cv4⅝s96	20	41	40⅞	40⅞	— ⅛
NatInd cv5¼s88	25	50⅛	50	50	—3⅝
Nat Lead 4⅞s88	10	71	71	71	
Nat Steel 8s95	10	98¾	98⅝	98¾	+1⅝

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
NatSteel 4⅝s89	18	67	67	67	—7⅝
NatSteel 3⅛s82	2	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	—1
NEngTT 8⅝s	263	104½	101	103	+1⅝
NEngTel 8.25s	108	100⅛	97½	100	+2
NEngTT 6½s79	12	92½	91¼	92½	+1½
NEngTT 3s82	5	67	67	67	—2½
Newhall cv6s95	37	69½	69¼	69½	— ½
NJ BellT 9.35s	190	108⅞	107½	107½	—1
NJ Bell 7⅝s12	19	92⅞	91⅞	91⅞	—2
NJ Bell 7¼s11	58	90	88¾	89¼	— ¼
NJ Bell 6½s78	20	91	91	91	—2
NJ Bell 3⅛s88	1	58¼	58¼	58¼	—1⅞
viNYCen 6s80f	4	10	9½	9½	
viNYCen 6s90f	45	53⅞	53⅛	53⅞	+3
viNYC 5s2013f	74	7⅛	6	7⅛	+1⅛
viNYC 4½s2013f	24	6⅛	6¼	6¼	— ½
viNYCen 4s98f	111	6	5½	5⅝	— ¼
viNYCH 3½s97f	3	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
NYHar 4s43Bf	6	50	49	49	
viNYLW 4½s73f	22	13¼	12⅝	13¼	+1⅛
viNYLW 4s73f	10	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
viNYNH 4½s22f	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
viNYNS 4s07f	55	7⅛	7½	7½	
NYS EG 8⅛s75	112	100½	99	100½	+ ⅛
NYTel 9¼s2010	226	108	105	107½	+1½
NYTel 8s2008	126	100⅛	97	99	+2
NYTel 7⅞s2006	325	96	92	96	+3½
NYTel 7⅜s2011	236	91¼	89	91¼	+1⅞
NYTel 4½s91	7	65⅞	63⅞	65⅞	— ⅛
NYTel 4⅛s93	30	63	61	61	— ⅝
NYTel 3⅛s78	20	80	80	80	
NYTel 2⅝s82	1	66	66	66	—3⅞
NiagMP 4⅞s87	10	70	70	70	— ¼
NiagMP 2⅞s80	2	72	72	72	
NL Ind 7½s95	8	93	93	93	+1
NorW 4.85s2015	8	55⅛	55	55⅛	—4⅝
NorfkWn 4s96	5	60½	57¼	57¼	
NoAMfg 5⅛s87	5	82	82	82	—7
NorAPh cv4⅝s92	20	60⅛	60	60⅛	— ⅛
NorIIG 8⅛s76	4	100	99½	100	—1½
NorInPS 8⅝s7	25	98	98	98	—3
NorNG 9⅛s90	31	105⅛	105	105⅛	+ ⅝
NorNG 8⅞s74	62	100	98	100	+ ½
Nor N G 7⅝s92	14	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	— ⅞
NorNG 4⅞s80	9	82	82	82	—3½
NorNG 4⅞s85	6	74	74	74	—2½
NorNG 4½s76	3	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	—1⅛
NorNG 4⅝s83	5	73½	73½	73½	—1⅛
NorPac 4s84	4	74⅛	74	74	— ½
NorPac 4s97	9	54⅛	54½	54½	— ½
NorPac 3s2047	50	36	35⅞	36	+ ½
NorStaP 8⅞s74	92	100¼	99⅜	100¼	+ ⅛
NorStaP 4s88	26	63¼	63⅛	63⅛	—3⅝
NorStaP 2⅝s75	27	89¼	89	89¼	+ ¼
NorStaP 2⅝s79	1	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	— ½
Nwstind 7½s94	55	81	80½	80⅝	—1⅝
NwnBell 7⅝s	39	97	95	97	+2
Nw Bl 7½s2005	11	90	89⅞	90	— ¼
NwnMu cv6s91	29	104⅛	100⅛	100⅛	—14⅞
NortSim 6s98	5	66⅞	66	66	+6
Oaklnd cv4⅝s87	57	56⅝	54	54½	— ½
OccidP cv7½s96	508	82	79½	81⅞	—1⅞
Ogden cv5s93	54	62½	59½	61	—1⅞
OhBelT 7½s2011	4	88½	88½	88½	—6
OhBelT 6⅝s78	12	92	91⅞	92	— ⅛
Ohio Edis 3s74	5	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	+ ¼
Ohio Pw 7¼s76	28	95	95	95	
Ohio Pw 6⅝s79	60	90	89½	89½	+ ½
Okla G 2⅞s75	74	91¼	91¼	91¼	+ ⅛
OtisEl cv6⅝s95	105	99½	99	99½	
OwenI 7⅝s2001	5	91	91	91	—4
OwenIl cv4½s92	69	71¼	70½	70⅝	—1⅝
Owen Ill 3⅝s88	29	69	69	69	
PacGE 8⅞s02	57	105	103⅞	105	+1⅛
PacGE 7¼s05	50	97½	96	97½	+1½
PacGE 7⅛s04	29	97⅛	91⅛	97⅛	+1⅛
PacGE 7⅝s03	44	92½	89	92	+3
PacGE 8s03	99	99½	97½	99½	+1½
Pac G&E 5s89	29	70½	69⅞	70½	+1⅞
Pac G&E 5s91	54	70¼	68⅝	70	+2⅞
Pac GE 4⅝s92	18	67	63½	67	+5⅛
Pac GE 4½s86	18	68	68	68	—4
Pac GE 4½s90	35	66⅛	66	66	— ½
PGE 4½s96KK	1	62	62	62	—3
Pac GE 3⅛s78	69	81¾	78⅝	79½	—1¼
Pac GE 3⅝s85	2	64	64	64	—2
PGE 3⅛s84 W	2	62½	62½	62½	—4½
PGE 3⅛s84 X	4	63	63	63	—3⅛
Pac G&E 3s74	41	95½	95 1-16	95⅛	
Pac G&E 3s77	2	81	81	81	—1
Pac G&E 3s79	71	75½	74	75	+ ½
Pac G&E 3s83	1	69½	69½	69½	+1
Pac GE 2⅞s80	10	70½	70½	70½	+ ¼
PacGTran 8s90	1	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	— ½
PacNwTel 8⅞s	65	103½	101⅛	103½	+1½
PacNwTel 7s79	13	92½	92½	92½	—2½
Pac SwA 6s87	12	74	73	74	+1⅞
PacT&T 9⅛s	309	106	104¼	105⅛	+ ⅞
PacT&T 8⅛s	175	104½	101⅜	104½	+1½
PacT&T 8.65s	203	104¼	101	103½	+1⅛
Pac T&T 7.80s	10	96	94¼	96	— ⅝
PacT&T 7⅝s09	77	97⅛	93	97⅛	+4⅛
PacT&T 7¼s80	231	97½	95¼	97½	+1⅝
PacT&T 7⅜s08	248	91¼	88½	91⅞	—1¼
PacT&T 6⅞s79	75	92½	92¼	92½	+ ¼
PacT&T 4⅝s88	32	67⅛	64¼	67⅛	—1⅛
PacT&T 3⅛s78	22	79⅛	78⅛	79⅛	— ½
PacT&T 2⅞s86	10	61	60½	60½	+1⅛
PAA 11½s86	520	104⅛	99⅝	100¼	+1⅛
PAA 11⅛s86	227	100½	99½	100	
PAA cv7½s98	526	79	77	78	
PAA cv 5¼s89	429	45½	43	44½	+1¼
PAA cv 4⅞s79	2	109½	109½	109½	
PAA cv 4½s84	142	60½	57	57	—3
PAA cv 4½s86	332	41½	39½	41½	+1½
Paprct cv5½s94	31	68	67⅛	68	
viPennC 6½s93f	25	56½	56½	56½	—2½
PennDx cv5s83	64	77½	77½	77½	+ ⅛
PennyF 7⅞s91	20	96½	96⅛	96½	
Penney 5⅝s87	1	74½	74½	74½	+ ½
PennCo cv9s94	51	90	87	89	+ ⅞
Pen PwLt 3s75	13	89	88	88⅛	— ⅝
ViPa RR 4⅛s81f	115	14	12½	14	+ ½
ViPa RR 4½s84f	69	14½	12½	14½	+1¾
viPaRR 3⅛s85f	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
Pennwlt 9½s95	25	104	100	104	—2½
Pennzoil 8⅝s76	55	99	98⅛	98⅛	— ⅜
Pennzoil 8⅞s96	4	95	95	95	—4¼
Pennzoil 7½s88	25	89½	89½	89½	+ ¼
Pennzoil 7⅝s88	13	86	85⅝	86	— ½
Pennzl cv5¼s96	61	78⅛	77	78	+ ⅞
Pepsi cv4⅝s96	68	142	139½	139½	—1½
Pfizer cv4s97	420	114	105½	105¼	—9¼
PhelpsD 7⅝s78	16	97	96	97	—1½
Phila El 9s95	142	105½	102¾	105⅛	+ ⅛
Phila El 8⅞s76	92	102	99½	102	
Phila El 8⅛s96	60	102	98½	101⅛	+2⅞
Phila El 8s75	228	99¾	97⅛	98¼	—1
PhilEl 7⅝s2000	10	94	93⅞	94	—2
PhilaEl 7⅝s99	1	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	—2⅛
PhilEl 7⅝s2001	9	91	91	91	—5¼
Phila El 6⅝s93	7	84	84	84	—1
Phila El 6⅛s97	35	76⅞	76	76⅞	+ ⅛
Phila El 5s89	9	70	69½	70	+ ⅛
Phila El 4⅝s87	5	66	66	66	
Phila El 4⅝s86	10	72⅞	70¼	72⅞	+2⅝
Phila El 2⅞s74	2	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	— ⅝

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
PhilMor cv6s94	5	450	450	450	+6
Philip In 10s77	28	101	100	100½	+ ½
PhilP 7⅝s2001	87	96	94½	96	+2
PhilVH cv5¼s94	14	68	65	65	—3
Pilsby cv4⅞s89	11	88	87½	87½	
PionNG 9½s75	20	101	101	101	
PCC&SL 5s75f	7	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅝
Pittsion cv4s97	71	55	54	54½	
PotEl 9½s2005	72	107½	105½	107½	+1⅛
PPG Ind 9s95	20	107	107	107	
ProctG 7s2002	100	93	92½	93	+ ½
Proct G 3⅝s81	5	80⅛	80¼	80¼	— ½
PubSvCol 8⅜s	29	101	100	101	—1
PubSEG 9s95	72	103⅞	103	103⅞	+ ⅞
PubSEG 4⅝s77	24	87	85⅝	87	+1½
PubSvln 8¼s74	5	99½	99½	99½	+ ⅝
PubSln 7⅞s2001	3	94	94	94	+4½
Pullm Tr 10s85	3	109	109	109	—1½
Purex cv4⅞s94	38	70⅛	69⅞	69⅞	— ⅛
Quak St O 9s95	5	103	103	103	
RCA 9s75	197	101⅞	101	101⅝	+ ⅝
RCA cv 4½s92	141	68⅛	67	67¼	—1⅛
RalstP 7.70s96	10	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	—6⅛
Ramad cv8s95	11	132	130	130	—5
Ramad cv5s96	44	68½	67½	68	—1½
RapAm 7½s85	63	73⅛	72¼	72¼	—1¾
RapAm6⅞ 7s94	194	62	61½	62	
RapAm7⅛ 7s94	237	62⅛	61¼	62	+ ⅛
RapidAm 6s88	664	56½	53⅝	56¼	+ ⅝
Ray M 10⅝s75	57	103	101	103	+1½
RdgBa cv5¼s88	50	108	107	107½	— ½
Reeves cv4s91	1	80	80	80	+6
Rep Stl 8.90s95	10	108⅛	100½	100½	
Rever cv5⅛s92	21	58½	57⅛	58	—2
RevInd 7⅝s2001	74	94	91⅞	94	—2
ReyM cv4⅞s91	34	58	57	57	—1
Rey Tob 8⅛s74	132	99¾	98⅞	99¼	+ ½
Rey Tob 7⅞s94	12	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	—2⅛
Reyn Tob 7s99	17	88	88	88	+1
RiegelT cv5s93	41	66½	66	66¼	+ ½
RochT cv4⅞s94	17	99½	95	95	—3
RockInt 8.3s96	2	93	93	93	—7
RockIn cv4¼s91	71	67⅛	66½	67⅛	— ⅛
Rockwel 8⅞s95	59	104½	99	104½	+4½
Rohr cv 5¼s86	15	74	73½	73½	—1½
RyderS 11½s90	49	112¼	110	110½	+ ⅛
Safeco 7s78	35	95⅛	95	95	+1
StJosLP 9⅛s76	20	102	101⅛	101⅝	— ¼
SLSF 5s2006f	24	55	53	54	
StLouSF 4s97	5	52½	52½	52½	
StReg cv4⅞s97	5	95¼	95	95	—1⅛
Sanders cv5s92	101	50½	49½	49⅞	—1⅛
SaFeIn cv6⅛s98	288	82½	81	82½	+ ½
SaFePip 8⅝s80	20	103⅛	101⅝	103½	+1½
SCM Cp 9⅝s90	119	102½	100	101	— ½
SCM cv 5⅛s88	75	69	67	67⅛	+ ⅝
ScottP 8⅝s2000	15	106	106	106	
Seagrm 7⅛s78	24	95	94	94	
Searle 8.70s95	2	108	108	108	
Sears R 8⅝s95	30	106	105	105	—2
Sears R 8⅛s76	286	101⅛	100	100	
Sears R 6⅝s93	23	85	84	84½	+ ⅞
Sears R 4⅝s83	98	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	+1
SearsR Ac 5s82	52	80	78⅛	78⅛	
SearsAc 4⅝s77	30	88½	86⅛	88½	+2½
SeatrnL cv6s94	128	30	28⅛	28⅛	—1⅛
ShellO 8½s2000	20	104	103	103	
ShellO 7⅛s2002	111	96	92½	96	+4¼
ShellOll 5.30s92	5	76	76	76	—2¼
SherW cv6½s95	20	92	91¼	92	
Signal 8.85s94	117	100	97⅛	100	+1⅛
Sinclr cv4⅞s86	20	136½	131¾	131¾	—4¼
Singer 8⅛s76	120	99⅞	98⅛	99¾	+ ⅛
SkellyO 8.95s76	18	99¼	99	99	— ⅝
Skil Cp cv5s92	204	70⅛	63	63⅞	—5⅛
Smith AO 10¼	4	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	+ ⅛
Socony 4¼s93	40	64⅞	64	64½	+ ½
Socony 2⅝s76	11	86⅛	86	86	+ ½
Sol B cv4½s92	25	72	71	71½	— ½
SoCnBTel 8⅛s	76	101	97	99⅞	+ ⅞
SoCenBl 7⅝s07	65	90	89	90	+1½
SoCenBl 7⅝s12	20	88½	88	88	—2
SoesBK cv4⅞s97	32	95	92	93	—3
SoBell TT 9.05s	223	106¼	104⅞	106¼	+1
SoBellT 7⅞s13	188	96⅜	92⅞	96⅜	+3⅛
SoBell 7⅝s2010	33	92½	91	91	—1⅛
SoBellTel 7s78	6	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	—3
SoBellT 6⅛s79	57	91	91	91	—1
SoBell TT 3s79	72	76⅛	76	76	— ⅝
SoBellT 2⅞s87	5	59	59	59	
So BellT 2⅞s85	1	61	61	61	
SoCalE cv3⅝s80	79	74	72¼	74	+1⅛
SoCntGs 9½s95	49	106	105	106	+1⅛
SoIndRy 2⅝s94	15	33⅝	33	33	
SoNGas 9⅛s76	31	103	102	103	
SoNGas 7.70s91	10	92	92	92	
SoNGas 6⅞s79	13	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	
SoNEngT 8⅛s	35	98¼	97	98¼	+ ⅛
SoPac 5⅛s83	5	77⅛	77	77	— ½
SoPac 4½s81	59	77¼	75⅛	76⅛	—1⅛
S PacOr 4⅝s77	37	87	86	86	
SoPac 2⅞s86	2	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	
SouthRy 5s94	21	68⅛	68	68⅛	+ ⅛
SoRyMem 5s96	3	64¼	64¼	64¼	—2⅝
Sw BelTel 8¼s	111	105	103	103⅞	+ ⅞
SwBellT 7⅞s	35	97	96⅛	97	+2
SwBellT 7⅝s12	17	90	88⅞	90	+1
SwBellT 7s78	13	95⅞	95⅜	95⅞	—2⅜
SwBellT 6⅞s	45	86	85½	86	+1
Sw PS 8⅛s75	5	100	100	100	—2½
Spiegel 5¼s83	17	72⅞	71½	72⅞	+1⅞
Sprag cv4¼s92	64	52½	51½	51½	—2¼
StdOilCal 7s96	165	94⅞	90⅞	94⅞	+3⅞
St O Cal 5¾s92	45	82	78½	81⅛	+3
St O Cal 4⅝s83	15	77	77	77	+1
Std OilInd 6s91	92	83¾	80⅛	83¾	+2⅝
Std OilInd 6s98	131	80	78¼	80	+2
StOilInd cv5s96	302	117¼	112½	114	—3⅛
Std O In 4½s83	112	80	80⅛	80⅛	+ ⅞
StdO NJ 2⅝s74	47	94⅞	94 9-32	94⅞	— ⅛
StOOh 8⅛s2000	19	101	100	101	— ⅝
Std Packg 6s90	9	55½	54½	55½	+1½
StPkg cv5¼s90	29	52	51	51	—1
StPrud cv6½s90	23	77½	76½	76½	— ½
Standex cv5s87	16	100	100	100	
Stauff cv4½s91	114	86⅛	86½	86½	— ½
Steven cv4s90	5	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	—1⅛
Stokely cv4½s82	4	77	77	77	
Storer cv4⅝s86	59	62½	61	61½	—3⅛
SuavSh cv5s97	46	39½	38	39	— ½
SunOil 8⅞s2000	35	102	101½	102	—2½
Sun Oil 7¼s76	1	98½	98½	98½	
SunsM cv6½s89	72	94½	90	94½	— ½
SurvyF cv5s84	170	102	100¾	101⅛	+ ⅛
SutroMtg 6¾s82	41	75¼	74	75¼	+ ¼
SwiftCo 7⅝s78	48	93	93	93	—6
Sybron cv4½s87	26	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	— ⅛
Talcott 9⅛s76	32	100½	99½	100½	+1½
TalcotN cv6s94	19	62	61	61	—1
Tandy 6½s78	4	90¼	90¼	90¼	— ⅛
Tappn cv5½s94	10	66½	66½	66½	— ⅛
Teledyne 7s99	21	75⅛	75	75	—1
Teledy cv3½s92	47	49⅞	48	49⅞	+1⅝
Telex Cp 9s96	294	54⅛	53	54	— ¼

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

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All these bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only



F 200.000.000

European Coal and Steel Community

French Francs 50.000.000 7 per cent Bonds Due 1980
French Francs 150.000.000 7½ per cent Bonds Due 1991

Lazard Frères et Cie
Société Générale
Crédit Lyonnais
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
Banque Nationale de Paris
Crédit Commercial de France
Banca Commerciale Italiana
Banque de Bruxelles S.A.
Credit Suisse (Bahamas) Limited
The Daiwa Securities Co. Limited
Deutsche Bank AG
Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise
S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. · Banca Commerciale Italiana (France) · Banca Nazionale del Lavoro · Banca Provinciale Lombarda · Banco Pinto & Sotto Mayor S.A.R.L. · Banco di Roma/Commerzbank A.G. · Banco di Sicilia · Banco de Vizcaya · Bank Max Fischer ECV · Banque de l'Indochine · Banque Lambert S.C.S. · Banque Lambert Luxembourg S.A. · Banque de la Société Financière Européenne · Banque de Suez et de l'Union des Mines · Banque de l'Union Européenne · Banque de l'Union Parisienne · Banque Worms · Capitalfin Internazionale S.p.A. · Credito Italiano · Den Danske Landmandsbank · Deutsche Girozentrale - Deutsche Kommunalbank - · Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft · Edilcentro S.p.A. · Euroseas Development Corporation S.A. · Finacor · Gefina (Gruppo Generali) · Girozentrale und Bank der Österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft · Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungener Securities Limited · Interunion-Banque · Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino · Kjøbenhavns Handelsbank · Lazard Brothers & Co. Limited · Lazard Frères & Co. · Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited · Monte dei Paschi di Siena · National Westminster Bank Limited · Nederlandse Credietbank N.V. · The New Japan Securities Co. Limited · Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale · Den Norske Creditbank · Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Cie · SAIFI Securities International Limited · Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken · Società Cisalpina Impieghi Mobiliari S.p.A. · Société Générale de Banque S.A. · Société Séquanaise de Banque · Union Bank of Switzerland (Underwriters) Limited · Vereinsbank in Hamburg · Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

New York Bond Sales

(Continued From Page 8)

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Tennec 10½s78	95	106	103	106	+1
Tenneco 8⅝s75	110	99½	97¾	98	—1½
Tenneco 8⅛s91	8	100	100	100	+ ¼
Tenneco 7s93	65	83½	81½	83	—1
Tennco cv6½s92	128	88	86	86¼	— ⅞
Tenneco 6s79	45	87	86	86	— ½
TennV Au 9¼s	442	107½	106½	107½	+1½
TennV Au 8⅛s	30	103	102	103	+1
TennV Au 8s74	82	99½	99	99½	
TVA 7¾s98C	467	99	96¼	99	+2¾
TVA 7.40s97D	214	93⅞	91¼	93¾	+2¼
TVA 7.40s97Dr	5	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	
TVA 7.35s97B	138	93½	91	93½	+2¼
TVA 7.35s97C	254	93	91	92⅝	+ ¾
TVA 7.35s97Cr	5	92	92	92	
TVA 7.35s98A	109	92½	91	92½	+1½
TVA 7.35s98B	29	91⅞	91	91⅞	+ ⅜
TennVaAu 7¼s	5	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	+ ⅞
TennVaAu 7s97	326	92½	88	92⅝	+4⅞
Tesoro cv5¼s89	103	87	80¼	80¼	—8¼
Texaco 7¾s2001	278	98¾	97½	98¾	
Texaco 5¾s97	39	78⅞	77¾	78⅞	+3⅛
TexasCo 3⅝s83	15	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞	— ⅛
Texind 7⅞s92	15	79⅞	78	78½	—1⅛
TexInst 4.80s90	10	71¼	71¼	71¼	—4¾
Tex NO 3⅝s90	4	55½	55½	55½	— ⅛
Tex Pac 5s2000	2	61	60¼	60¼	—2¾
Tex Pac 3⅜s85	3	62¼	62¼	62¼	— ¼
Texfi cv4⅜s96	121	49	47	49	+1
Textron 8.60s75	24	99½	99	99	— ½
TideM cv5⅜s91	131	102½	101½	101½	+ ½
Tide Oil 3½s86	10	72	72	72	
ToledoE 9s2000	40	104½	103¼	104½	+1
ToledoE 7⅛s2002	20	90¼	87⅞	90⅛	+3¼
TWA 11s86	188	105	102	105	+ ⅛
TWA 10s85	141	102½	101⅛	101⅜	— ⅛
TWA 6½s78f	377	81	80	80½	+ ¼
TWA cv5s94	367	61¼	60	60½	— ½
TWA cv4s92	376	46	44	45¼	+ ¼
TranFin 7⅛s91	9	93	92⅛	92½	— ⅜
Travlcr 8.70s95	20	105	103½	105	+1⅛
TriSoMtg 7⅞s80	32	95	93	95	—1½
TriSoMt cv7s92	15	97¼	97¼	97¼	—2½
RWInc 8⅝s75	98	100⅝	99	100⅝	+ ⅝
ylerCp cv5s93	25	62	60	62	—4
GI Cp 8⅞s75	85	99¾	98⅛	99¾	+ ¾
nionBk 7.35s	10	90	85	90	+2
nCarb 5.30s97	62	74	74	74	+2⅞
nCorp cv7s89	16	86	85	85	
nCorp cv6s88	28	71¾	71	71¾	+2¾
nElMo 3⅛s82	35	70	70	70	+2
n OCal 8⅛s76	100	100¼	98⅛	99¾	— ⅛
n OCal 6⅝s98	22	86⅝	84	84	—2⅝
PacC cv4⅜s99	61	103	102½	102½	—2
n Pac 8⅜s85	75	107⅞	105½	106½	+ ½
n Pac 2⅝s76	93	87¼	86	86	—1
n Tank 5s86	5	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	—4⅝
nirov cv5¼s96	56	72	71¼	72	— ¼
nAirL cv5s91	180	62¾	60	61⅛	— ⅜
AirL cv4¼s92	268	51½	50¼	50½	—1
Airc cv5⅜s91	58	68	64⅞	64⅞	—3⅛
Airc cv4¼s92	132	57⅞	55	55	—1½
nBrnd 9⅛s98	81	85	84¼	85	+ ¾
n Brnd 6⅞s88	62	68⅝	68⅛	68½	—1
Bran cv5¼s94	160	57	56	56½	
nGasC 4⅝s78	10	85½	85½	85½	— ⅜
nGas P 10⅛s	49	104	103¼	103½	+ ⅜
nGasP 8⅝s89	33	95	94⅞	95	+1
nGasP 5⅝s80	6	83½	82½	82½	—1
nGasP 5⅛s77	4	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	
nGasP 5⅝s78	11	83½	82⅝	82⅝	— ⅝
nJerBk 7.95s	52	99¼	98	98	—2
nMrch 9½s95	91	102	100	102	+2
nMrch cv4s90	21	66	63⅞	66	
Nuclr cv5s28	28	58	56	57	—1
5 Hm cv5⅞s96	31	61	60½	61	
5 Leas 9⅛s74	65	100	100	100	
5 Leasg 7⅛s5s	24	95¼	95	95	— ¼
5 Rlt cv5⅜s89	13	68	66	66	—2
5 Sll 7⅜s2031	17	93	92⅞	92⅞	—2⅛
5 Steel 4⅝s96	298	64¼	62¾	64⅛	+1⅜
5 Steel 4½s86	66	75¾	74½	75½	— ⅛
5 Steel 4s83	64	74¼	74	74	
il Ut 9⅛s75	6	101⅜	101¼	101¼	
itUtil cv5s93	61	73	71	73	+2
V Ind cv5⅛s93	100	70½	68⅛	70	+1
/ Ind 5⅜s55	31	58½	57½	58½	
nad cv4¼s76	28	88¼	87¼	87¼	
Vendo cv4½s80	2	75	75	75	
VarYNuc 9⅝s98	78	104¾	103	104½	+ ⅜
VaElP cv3⅝s86	33	67¼	65½	67¼	+ ¼
VaE Pw 2⅝s75	15	91	90½	90½	—1
VirgRy Inc6s088	13	72	72	72	—1
Virg Ry 3s95	5	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	— ⅛
Wabash 7⅝s77	35	95	91⅞	95	—4
Wabash 4s81	3	69	69	69	—1
Wag El 6⅞s86	7	71⅛	71½	71⅝	—6⅛
Walgrn cv5½s91	35	76⅛	75¾	76	
WallM cv5½s91	16	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	+ ⅛
Wash G 8⅝s75	75	100½	100	100⅝	— ⅛
WeanU cv5⅛s93	63	43¼	39	40½	—2
Wean 5⅛s93n	163	41⅜	38	41⅜	+ ⅜
WPenEl 3⅛s74	1	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	
vlWShr 4s2361f	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	
vlWShr 4s2361r	20	8⅞	8½	8½	
WnArL cv5⅛s93	73	86	85⅛	85⅛	— ⅞
Wn Elec 8⅝s95	51	102¼	100½	102¼	+ ⅜
Wn Elec 7⅝s96	11	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	—3
WU Cp cv5⅛s97	148	58	55	55	—4⅛
WnUnT 8.45s96	10	93	93	93	—3
WnUnT 7.90s97	89	90	89	89	—1
WnUnTel 6⅝s89	34	80	79⅞	79½	
WnUnTel 5⅛s87	5	73½	73½	73½	— ½
WnUn Tel 5s92	40	63	62⅝	63	+ ⅞
WestgCre 8⅝s	20	98	91½	91½	—7
WestgCre 7.60s	25	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	— ⅜
WestgCre 7.20s	53	93⅛	91⅛	93⅛	+2⅛
WestgEl 8⅝s95	33	103⅞	103	103	— ½
WestgEl 5⅝s92	20	75	75	75	—1½
Weyrh 8⅝s2030	5	101	101	101	
Weyrhsr 8⅝s76	115	100⅜	99⅞	100⅜	+ ⅜
Weyerh 7.65s94	72	97	94½	95⅞	— ⅞
Weyorh 5.20s91	26	72¾	72⅝	72⅝	—3½
WhlgSt cv3¼s75	51	90	90	90	
Whirl 5⅝s86	5	75	75	75	
WhitCn cv5¼s92	76	69¼	67	67	—2½
WhitM cv5⅛s93	4	60½	60½	60½	— ⅜
Whittkr 10s88	80	83	81¼	82	—1
Whitkr cv4¼s88	21	43¼	43¼	43¼	—1¾
Wickes Cp 6s92	5	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	—1½
Wickes cv5⅛s94	83	64	62½	62½	—1
WillRs cv5⅛s89	58	68⅞	68	68	— ¼
WillRs cv4½s92	28	60	60	60	—3
Wms Cos 11s81	100	105	101½	105	+1
Wms cv5.60s91	61	104	102	102½	—1⅜
WlsElP 2⅝s75	7	85⅞	85⅝	85⅝	— ⅞
Wilco cv4½s93	5	60¼	60	60	—3½
Woolwth 7⅝s96	20	90½	90½	90½	—1½
Womet cv5½s94	11	72	71	71	—1½
Wyly cv7⅛s95	118	39	38	38¾	— ¼
Xerox cv6s95	384	171½	164⅝	164⅝	—6
YorkEP 2⅝s76	3	84	84	84	
YngSh 10½s2000	105	104½	103⅝	104	—1
Zapata cv4⅝s88	269	59¾	58¼	59½	+2¼
Zapat cv4⅝s88B	19	59	58⅞	59	+ ½
Zapat cv4⅝s88C	167	61	58¼	60⅜	+3⅜
Zayre cv5⅛s94	24	64½	63	63	—2
Zuro cv5⅛s94	11	77¼	76½	76½	

Foreign Bonds

Austr 5¼s80n	9	88	88	88	—3
Chile 3s93f	64	63	61	61	—1
CopnT fn5⅝s78	5	92¼	92¼	92¼	
Cuba 4½s77f	20	14½	14¼	14½	— ½
Denmrk 5⅛s74	2	97	97	97	—1
IntStdEl fn5s88	21	80½	80½	80½	
ItalPUt 3s77	4	98	98	98	
HalRap 3s77	7	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	+ ⅛
viKreu 5s59xf	18	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	+ ⅜
Mexico 8⅛s87	28	95	94	94	—2
Mexico 8⅛s97	60	89	86⅛	87½	+ ½
N Zea fn5⅛s76	9	93	93	93	
Nipp fn5⅛s78	7	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	
Norw fn5½s76	1	96	96	96	
Philip 6½s80	6	89	89	89	
Poland 8s50xf	18	42	41	41½	— ½
Pol as 4½s63xf	2	30½	30	30	
Pol as4½s68f	4	31	30	30	
Poland 6s0xf	4	43	42	43	
PolAs 4½s 58xf	5	36¼	30	30	—1½
QuebecPr 8s78	10	101	101	101	
Silesa 4½s 58xf	1	30	30	30	
SoEurP 5½s82	6	86	86	86	
So Italy 5½s74	5	98	98	98	
Wars 4½s58xf	5	30	30	30	

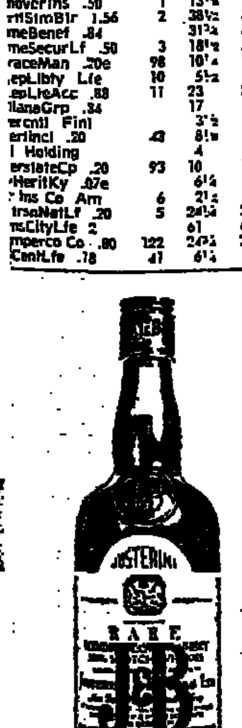
Insurance Stocks

llCityIns .12	1	7	7⅜	
nSkrlnsFla .20	23	11⅛	11½	— ⅛
3krLfFla .20b	1	12½	19½	
nFamily Lfe	97	12⅛	12⅝	— ½
nFidelLfe .08b	23	7½	8	+ ⅛
nFndrsLf .10b	2	10½	11⅛	
n Guarnty Fin	282	4⅞	5⅛	
nHeritagLf .26	7	19½	20¼	— ½
n Income Life	1	11	12	+ ¼
nIntRein .15h	5	64½	66	
nIntGrp pf 2	2	232	237	+2
nNatlFinl .38	2	8	8⅞	+ ⅛
nPioneer Cp		4⅛	5	
n Reinsur 1.08	127	31½	32	— ¾
n Reserve .20	4	16	16¾	
nStatesLf .05e	1	13¼	13¾	
nUndrwritr .22	6	13½	14½	+ ¼
socMadis .05r	3	4⅛	5	
AA Corp .45e	12	20⅞	21⅛	
ikrsSecLf .20	248	8	9	
neficNat Cp		3⅞	4⅛	
netStdA .40	245	67⅛	73⅛	
netStdB .40	267	7	7½	
IHWnSte .48a		14¾	15⅛	
roCasual .10e	4	2⅞	3⅜	
ntenniCp .20e	286	43	46½	
aseNat Life	2	8¼	9¼	+ ¼
esapkeLf A	1	6⅛	6⅞	
esapkeLf B		5	5⅞	
ubb Corp 1.12	180	48	48½	
adelLife Ins		9	10	
astalSta Cp	4	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
llege Univ	4	13⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
lonLt&Ac .20	15	29½	31½	— ⅛
lumbia Natl		3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
mbine Ins .40a	159	11⅛	11⅞	
nnGenIns 72	242	53	53½	+2½
nt Am Lfe .84		14⅛	15¼	
ntlonState Lfe	20	7⅛	7⅞	
nterlonIns .24b	10	56	58	
nterlonIns wt		13	14	+1
um&Frst 1.40a	74	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅛
umFer pf2.43	2	87	85	—1
ahamLife .64	2	26⅞	27⅞	
C Corp .52	18	40½	42	+1
oradoGen s	8	4⅞	5⅛	
npFlrMar 10e	2	6⅛	6⅝	
npire Gen	17	3⅛	3½	— ¼
nployrCas .80a	10	29	31	
ultLifeIowa .30		19	19½	
ultLfWash .36		2⅝	23⅞	+ ⅜
celslor NY .54	3	13⅛	14¾	
mily Life	24	9⅛	9⅜	— ⅛
rmNewWL .12	6	57	59	
rmers Grp .76	9	53⅛	54½	— ¼
delCpVa .20	35	5½	5¾	— ⅛
delUnLfe .40e	13	20⅛	20⅞	— ⅛
alSecGrp .23e		6⅞	7¼	
AmFin .28	4	13½	14½	— ½
ColonyLfe .24	z10	7⅞	7¾	
Executive Cp		11	12	
FederLf .32a		10⅛	12½	
Mtg NoCaro	26	16⅛	17¼	
st United Inc		2⅝	3	
undatnFinl Cp		1⅞	2⅛	
unders Finl	3	2½	2¾	
anklin Lfe .60	206	24	24⅞	+1⅛
Enterprises	1	1¾	2	
a Reinsur .40	13	211	215	—4
oWashCp .12	28	10½	11¼	— ¼
abeLfeAcc .07r	7	14⅛	14¾	+ ⅛
vtEmplns .80	196	39⅝	40⅛	+1⅛
vtEmplyln wt	16	24	24⅝	+1
vtEmpLfe .24	261	63½	64	
Comwlth Lf	12	3⅛	4⅛	+ ¼
Easm Mgmt		2	2½	
Equity Finl		15¼	16¼	
Southn Cp .40		16	16½	
aranty Nat		4⅛	5⅛	
milton Intl	4	2	2¼	
miltn Nat .10e		3⅛	3⅝	
noverIns .50	1	13⅛	13⅞	
rtlSimBlr 1.56	2	38½	39½	+ ⅛
meBenef .84		31⅛	32⅛	
meSecurLf .50	3	18½	20½	— ½
raceMan .20e	98	10¼	10¾	— ⅛
epLibty Lfe	10	5½	5⅞	
epLfeAcc .88	11	23	23⅛	
lanaGrp .34		17	17½	
ercntl Finl		3½	4½	— ⅛
erlncl .20	43	8⅛	8⅞	+ ⅛
I Holding		4	4½	
erstateCp .20	93	10	10½	+ ⅛
HeritKy .07e		6⅛	6⅞	
Ins Co Am	6	2½	3	— ⅛
trsoNatLf .20	5	24⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
nsCityLfe 2		61	62½	— ⅛
mperco Co .80	122	24⅛	25¼	+1⅛
CentLfe .78	41	6⅛	6⅝	
LamarLfe Co		15½	17	
LibertyNat Lfe	74	32⅛	32⅞	+ ⅛
Life Am Bost s		2⅛	2⅝	
LifeInsGa .40	z50	16	16⅛	
Lifelnv Inc	46	16	16⅛	+1
Lifesurance Cp		2⅜	2⅞	
LincIncLf .40a		7	7¾	
La Sou Life		5½	5⅞	
LoyalAm LifeIns	z10	7	7¾	
Manch LfeCas	61	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
Manhatt Lfe .32e	2	5⅞	6	
MassGen Lfe	z12	4⅞	5	
McMillenCp .08e	z78	15	17	
Mercury Gen .30	28	14	14⅞	+ ⅛
MidwNat Ohio		9	9⅛	
MidwstUnLf .49r	8	13⅛	13⅞	— ⅛
Modrn Am Life		3⅛	4	
ModrnSecL .10e		2⅛	2½	
MonarchCap .65e	254	73	73⅛	— ⅛
Monumntl Corp	287	27	27¾	
MotClAmIns .14	10	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
Mut SavLfe .30e	3	8⅝	9	— ⅛
NN Corp 1	4	28	29	— ½
NatLife Fla	6	2⅞	3⅛	— ⅛
NatOldLine .20	11	5⅞	6	
NatResLf .34		9⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
NatSecurIns s	5	5	5½	+ ⅛
NatWestn Lf	7	4⅛	4⅝	
Nationwide A .55	49	12¼	13⅛	
NationwideLf .50	7	25⅛	26⅛	
North Cent		4⅞	5⅛	
NoreastnIns .72		21	23	
NorNatLfe .12e		2⅛	2⅝	
NrwstNatLfe .38	5	18⅛	17	
Occidental Lfe		3⅛	3½	
Oh Casualty 1.04	56	42	42½	+ ⅛
OldRepInt .70	320	25⅛	26	+1¼
PacStd Life		2½	2¾	
PeerlessIns .48		10⅛	11⅛	
Penn Life	329	3⅛	3⅞	— ⅛
Penn Life wt		½	⅝	
PeopleProB .05h	12	6½	7¼	
PhilaLife .44b	68	24⅞	25⅛	+ ½
PledmtMan 14		7¾	8½	
PreferdRisk .12e		19	20	
Pres Life		4⅞	5⅛	
ProtectiveLfe .44	3	15	15½	
ProvldLfeND .24	z10	4⅞	10¼	
ProvLfe&Acc .80		64½	67⅛	+ ½
Reliable Life .66		17	17⅞	
RepNatLfe .25	36	8½	8⅞	
Safeco .90	91	46⅛	46⅝	+ ⅛
StPaulCos .72	75	38½	39⅛	+ ⅛
SecurAmLfe .05e		5⅛	6	
SecurConn Lfe	6	17⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
SecLfe&Acc .32	22	8⅞	9⅛	
Secur Life Ga	1	19	20½	
So Caro Ins .36	14	19½	20¼	
SouUnAla .15r		4½	4⅞	
SouthldFin .50	276	36½	37	+ ⅛
Sowstrn Lfe .80	46	39	39½	— ⅛
SovereignCp .05h	5	8⅛	9	
StdLifeIns .20b	10	6⅞	7⅛	
StdSec Life		5⅛	6⅛	
Statesm Gr .15r	10	5⅜	5⅞	
SuretyFinl .05e		3⅞	4⅛	
ThomJeffLf .10e	10	4⅞	5⅛	
Time Hold .05e	1	21⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
Transport Life	3	3½	3⅞	
Unac Intl		6	7	
Unicos	1	19	20	
Unicom Ins Grp	46	4	4⅝	— ⅛
UnitAmer Life		2⅞	3⅛	
UnitBenfitLfe 2		180	200	
UnitFireCas .45e	10	19	21	
UnitFireIns .40e		8½	9⅛	
UnitFoundrs Lf	5	1⅜	1⅝	
UnitLibtyLf .38e		5⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
UnitSav Life	26	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅛
UnitSvcsLfe .28a	7	19⅛	20½	
Variable Annut	17	10⅛	10½	— ⅛
Vico Corp	7	5	5⅝	
WashngtnNat .60	51	16⅛	17	
WashNat pf2.50		32½	34	
WestnCasSur .56	16	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
WestnStaLf .17b	10	7½	7⅞	— ⅛
Windsor Life	1	5⅛	6	
WiscNatLfe .20e		16⅛	17	
World Svc Life	47	13½	14⅛	+ ⅛
Zenith Nat Ins	38	5⅞	6½	— ⅛
Zenith United	3	3	3½	

Over-Counter

(Continued from Page 7)

		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
WinterPkTel .28	375	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
WiscPowLt 1.44	86	19	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
WiscRlEst .90	72	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ½
WolvPentrnix .44	7	8	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
WoodwLoth 1.18	177	16⅝	14⅛	16⅛	+ ⅝
Worthingnind .16	23	15⅛	15	15	— ¼
Wright WE .18	421	5	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
Xomox Corp .04	12	10	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
YellFrelSys .60	905	46½	40⅛	42	—4⅛
Ziegler Co .32	13	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
ZenithAm Cp	62	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
ZionsUtahBn .80	50	24	23	23½	
Zwicker Elek	24	5⅛	5	5⅛	
Anglo Amer .21e	488	8⅞	7⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
AngloA In 1.01e	456	37⅞	32	37⅞	+2
BlyvrzhrGM .39e	688	7⅞	6	7⅞	+ ⅛
Brilund Min Ltd	141	2	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
BuffelsfnG .18e	871	21	14⅛	20	+ ⅛
DeBeersMin .19e	249	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ¼
Fiat Spa .20e		4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
FreeStGM 2.05e	550	20⅛	17⅞	19⅞	+ ¾
FujiPhotF .20r	190	12	11⅛	11⅛	
GLC Graphic un		2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Hitachi Ltd 1.44e	53	78	75	76	
Honda Mot .63e	24	58⅛	56	56	—1½
IDB Bkhld pf.50e	11	12⅛	11⅛	11¾	— ⅛
KanssalElP 1.45e	20	35¼	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅜
Kloof Gold .52e	179	14⅛	11⅛	14⅛	+1⅝
NissanMot .14r	2	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
OverseasInns SA	31	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ½
PalaboraMn .82e	33	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Philips Gloelpn	299	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
PresB GM 1.26e	519	20⅞	16½	20⅛	+2⅞
PresSteynG .37e	866	20⅞	16	19⅞	+1⅞
RankOrgan .04h	4172	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
StHelenaG .08e	3824½	20	23½	+1⅛	
Telef deMax .78e	121	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
TakioMarF .88b	48 71	166	166	—5 d	
TokyoShibEl .70e	10	30⅞	30	30⅞	+1⅞
ToyotaMot .22r	95	28⅛	27¼	27¼	— ⅞
UnionCpLtd .14e	80	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
VaalReefEx .93e	1061	26	21⅞	25⅞	+2¼
WelkomGM .37e	563	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
WestDrielG 2.45e	477	38⅞	31⅞	38⅛	+3⅛
WnDeepLv 1.05e	943	16⅛	13⅞	16⅛	+1⅞
WnHolding 2.85e	201	36⅞	32⅛	36⅞	+2
ZambianAm .51e	58	4⅞	4½	4½	— ⅛



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N.Y. Stock Exchange

Week Ended Aug. 18, 1973

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Saxon Ind	703,500	6⅞	4½	5⅛	—1¼
Telepromp	623,800	13⅛	11⅞	12	—1⅜
Bausch Lb	618,300	36⅞	31⅞	34	+1⅜
Southern Co	586,800	16⅞	16⅛	16⅝	— ⅜
Deere Co	542,700	54⅛	48⅞	53⅞	+4⅛
Texaco Inc	478,500	31¾	29⅝	30	—1¾
Am Tel&Tel	421,700	47⅞	47⅛	47¼	— ¼
Warp Lamb	386,300	46⅞	42⅛	42¾	—4
Int Tel Tel	378,800	31	29⅞	30⅛	—1
Gen Motors	367,300	63⅛	62⅛	62⅛	— ⅜
Am T&T wt	357,400	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
Gulf Oil	344,600	23⅛	22	22⅛	—1
Travlgr Int	314,300	11⅞	6¾	11⅛	+4⅞
Fed Nat Mtg	300,900	18¾	17⅛	18⅝	— ⅛
Colg Palm	300,900	33¼	30⅞	31¾	— ⅜
Norton Sim	297,500	28⅛	21⅛	25⅛	—3⅝
US Indust	284,700	12⅛	11⅛	11⅝	— ⅛
Goodyear	276,500	22⅛	21	21⅞	— ⅛
Am Airlin	269,100	10⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅞
Brwng Fer	266,300	18⅞	14⅞	15⅝	—4

Issues traded in: 1,949.
Advances: 513; declines 1,236; unchanged, 200.
New highs: 16; lows: 273.

Volume

Last week	59,212,170 shares
Week ago	62,029,790 shares
Year ago	81,005,310 shares
1973	2,403,052,010 shares
1972	2,652,621,071 shares
1971	2,606,094,115 shares

American Exchange

Week Ended Aug. 18, 1973

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Syntex	390,300	104⅛	87⅝	88⅝	—14⅛
Bowmarins	222,600	40⅛	35	38	— 1⅛
McCull Oil	160,900	5⅛	5⅛	5⅞	
Superscope	132,300	35⅞	31¾	33⅛	— ⅞
ChampHom	114,100	5⅝	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅞
HoustOil M	106,100	38¼	35¼	37⅛	+ 1⅛
TWA wt	102,000	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	
Atlas C Min	99,600	27⅞	23⅛	27⅛	+ 4⅛
WashPostB	81,900	21¼	19⅛	19⅛	— 1⅛
Valmacind	75,000	21⅞	18	19⅛	— 2⅞

Volume: 28,435,370 shares.
Year to date: 473,912,485 shares.
Issues traded in: 1,232.
Advances 273; declines: 834; unchanged: 225.
New highs: 7; new lows: 131.

Market Averages

Week Ended Aug. 18, 1973

Dow Jones

	High	Low	Last	Change
30 Indust.	882.20	870.71	871.84	—20.54
20 Transp.	157.81	155.37	155.37	— 2.98
15 Utils	95.12	94.55	95.12	— 0.96
65 Comb	266.99	263.94	263.98	— 5.40
Standard & Poor's				
500 Stocks	103.71	102.29	102.31	— 2.46

Bank Stock Quotations

(Closing prices of the week's trading.)

	Bid	Asked
Bankamerica	45½	45⅞
Baystate Corporation	31	31½
Cleveland Trust	79½	80½
Detroit Bank and Trust	41½	42
Fidelity Corporation Pa.	37½	38¼
First Nat. Bank Cinn.	22½	23½
First Nat. Bank Maryl.	25½	26½
Franklin Nat. Bank N.Y.	21⅝	22⅛
Girard Trust	44⅞	45¼
Harris Bank Cp. Chic.	51¼	52
Ind. Val. Bank & Trust Phil.	33½	34
Lincoln First Banks	23½	24
Mellon Nat. Bank Pitts.	42	42½
Nat. City Bank Cleveland	23½	24½
New England Merch. Boston	19⅞	19⅞
Philadelphia Nat. Bank	30	30⅜
Pitts. Nat. Corporation	29¾	30½
Prov. Nat. Corporation	30	30⅜
Secur. Pac. Corporation	23⅞	24½
Shawmut Ass. Boston	41	41½
Sta. Str. Bank Boston	39½	40½
U.S. Trust New York	49½	50¼
Unit. Va. Bankshares	32	32½
Virginia Nat. Bank	27½	27⅞

Treasury Bills

Due	Bid	Asked	Yield
Aug. 23	9.63	8.15	8.57
Aug. 28	9.60	8.56	8.69
Aug. 30	9.53	8.55	8.69
Sept. 6	9.17	8.46	8.61
Sept. 13	9.19	8.45	8.61
Sept. 19	9.09	8.83	9.07
Sept. 20	9.08	8.50	8.67
Sept. 25	9.07	8.51	8.70
Sept. 27	9.07	8.51	8.70
Oct. 4	8.85	8.31	8.62
Oct. 11	8.83	8.41	8.63
Oct. 18	8.79	8.41	8.64
Oct. 23	8.79	8.41	8.65
Oct. 25	8.79	8.41	8.66
Nov. 1	8.66	8.42	8.68
Nov. 8	8.70	8.54	8.87
Nov. 15	8.73	8.60	8.41
Nov. 20	8.89	8.51	8.82
Nov. 23	8.89	8.51	8.82
Nov. 29	8.87	8.51	8.84
Dec. 6	8.72	8.42	8.80
Dec. 13	8.72	8.46	8.80
Dec. 18	8.71	8.47	8.84
Dec. 20	8.71	8.47	8.34
Dec. 27	8.71	8.47	8.85
Jan. 3, 1974	8.60	8.34	8.73
Jan. 10	8.58	8.30	8.60
Jan. 15	8.55	8.28	8.70
Jan. 17	8.54	8.24	8.56
Jan. 31	8.54	8.26	8.70
Feb. 7	8.59	8.41	8.88
Feb. 12	8.61	8.37	8.85
Feb. 14	8.61	8.53	9.02
Mar. 12	8.58	8.34	8.83
Apr. 9	8.39	8.11	8.60
May 7	8.30	8.10	8.61
June 4	8.24	8.06	8.60
July 2	8.24	8.10	8.88
Bond '92-87, 4¼s	73.12	74.12	6.65
Bond '93-88, 4s	71.30	73.30	6.46

International Bonds

(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.)

Units of Account
DM Basis

S. Africa 8¾-82	104½	105½
Australia 8-88	102½	103½
Cassa Mezzogiorno 5½-78	92	93
Cavado 7-80	98	99
Centrest 8⅛-85	106	107
CCA 6⅞-76	101	102
CCA 6⅞-80	96½	97½
CCA 7-84	99	100
CCA 8-86	100½	101½
CECA 5⅞-86	94	95
CFE 6½-86	93½	94½
CFE 7⅛-78	100½	101½
CFE 8½-79	105	106
Communautes Urb. 8-86	101	102
Credit Nat. 8-86	101¼	102¼
CUP 7-76	99½	100½
CUP 6⅞-77	98½	99½
Denmark (Kingd.) 8-86	101	102
E.S.B. (Irl.) 8⅛-88	103	103
Escom 7-78	100	101
Escom 8⅛-86	102½	103¼
Escom 9⅛-80	109¼	110¼
Fomento 5½-78	95	96
Greater 6⅞-84	93½	94½
Imatran 6-78	96	97
Manitoba 7-89	99	100
Manitoba 9⅞-82	106	107
Nancy 8-86	100½	101½
Norges Kommunalb. 7⅞-86	101½	102½
North Scot. 8-84	102	103
Redernes 6-80	94½	95½
Reed 6⅞-83	98½	99½
Sacor 3 6⅞-76	99	100
Sacor 4 6⅞-77	99	100
S.D.R. 8-86	101½	102½
SNCF 7⅞-86	100	101
Watney 7-84	100	101
Bass 7-81	93½	94½

Deutsche Marks
(Average Price)

Australia Oil 7-87	95¼
Copenhagen 6¾-87	82¼
Courtaulds 6½-87	88.90
Courtaulds 7¾-87	98
Daimler 8-85	103¼
Elec. Council 7¾-86	98¼
ESCOM 6¼-87	35¼
Eurofima 6¼-87	89¼
EIB 7¾-83	98½
Finland 7-82	89½
Hammersley 6⅞-87	89½
IAD 6⅞-87	92
ICI 6½-93	87
KHD 6⅞-87	92
KLM 8½-85	102⅛
New Zealand 7-87	93⅞
Ontario Hydro 6½-87	89¾
Ontario Hydro 7½-88	98½
Quebec 6½-87	87.65
Quebec Hydro 6½-87	87
Saab 7½-86	98¼
Tenneco 7⅝-86	97
Worldbank 6½-82	89¼
Worldbank 6⅞-87	92½

European Currency Units*

S. Africa 6-86	93¼	99¼
Bresil 8-84	94½	95½
CECA 8-85	104	105
ENEL 7½-86	98	99
Eurofima 7¾-81	102	103

*For trading in DM.

Luxembourg Francs

Asian Bank 6¾-87	93½	94½
EIB 7-86	99	100
Burmah 7-86	93	94
Cons. Eur. 7-87	91	92
Denmark 6⅞-87	88½	89½
Gr. Met. Hot. 6⅞-87	88	89
Finland 7-87	87½	88½
ISE 6½-87	87½	88½
Oslo 6¾-87	88½	89½
Reed 6⅞-87	88	89
Slater 7½-87	90½	91½

French Francs

Air Liquide 8½-78	99¼	100¼
BASF 7½-87	—*	—*
Caisse N. Tels. 7½-84	91½	92½
EIB 7⅞-81	93¼	93¾
Gervais Danone 8-87	96⅞	97¾
New Zealand 7½-87	99	100
Oslo 7½-87	91½	92½
Petrol BP 7-80	90¼	91¼
Quebec 7½-87	94½	95¾
Renault 7½-87	91½	92½
Rhone-Poulenc 7½-87	92½	93½
Roussel UCLAF 7-79	95¼	96¼
Ugine Kuhlmann 8-78	99	100
World Bank 7½-87	90¼	91¼

*Not reported.

Guilders

ABN 6-79	95	96
Amro 7¼-80	99½	100½
BP 6-79	93	94
Euro 5¾-79	92⅞	93⅞
EIB 6-82	92¼	93½
Govett 6½-79	98½	99½
KLM 6-79	92½	93½
Mees 5¾-79	92¾	93¾
Michelin 6½-79	96¼	97¼
Philips 6-79	94¾	95¾
South Africa 7½-78	96½	97½
Thyssen 7½-76	99	100

Kredietlux Indices

	Aug. 9	Aug. 16
U.A.	108.7	108.4
D.M.	102.8	101.3
ECU	105.4	104.9
F.F.	107.6	109.3
F. Lux.	104.2	101.4

(Basis Dec. 31, 1970: 100)

Eurobonds

(Continued from Page 7)

driving other businessmen to rush to buy dollars for the same reason and thus pushing the dollar's value up on the foreign exchange markets.

The one catch to this scenario is the possibility of government controls on agricultural exports. On the one hand, the United States is benefitting from the foreign demand that has pushed the price of commodities to record highs: the nation can now import one barrel of foreign *crude oil with less than a bushel* of wheat, compared to the almost 2 1/2 bushels it took a year ago.

On the other hand, the demand for cereals may be a one-shot affair due to crop failures in the Soviet Union, Argentina and elsewhere—meaning that farm export cannot be counted on over the long haul to aid the U.S. export situation. Against this analysis, it would be in Washington's interest to respond to domestic pressures to limit exports. This would help reduce U.S. farm prices, which otherwise could become a charged political issue at home, and keep the dollar relatively weak on foreign exchange markets in an effort to maximize the competitiveness of U.S. manufactured goods on world markets.

Nobody is offering predictions on the outcome of that debate, but the answer should come shortly. In the meantime, U.S. bankers express optimism that a fundamental improvement is under way for the dollar. Mr. de Vries, for example, says last week's improvement was accomplished without any central bank intervention which could have added artificial support. In addition, he notes, the German, Canadian and Japanese central banks were selling dollars, which will mean further improvement for the U.S. balance of payments on the official reserve transactions basis.

Continental bankers, however, tend to think that the week's events were as much an exaggeration as were the mid-July lows and that the dollar rate is ripe for a downward correction. Indeed, by the end of the week, the dollar was 0.81 percent below its mid-week high.

The dollar's performance last week did little to help the international bond market. Prices for dollar-denominated Eurobonds gained modestly, pushing yields down. According to the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, the average yield at mid-week was 9.30, down from 9.35 percent a week earlier. Another measure, the Bondtrade index, finished the week at 89.83, up from 89.03 a week earlier.

Deutsche mark and French franc bonds, suffering by comparison to the yields available on other investments, continued to decline in very light trading.

The new issue market remains firmly shut, the victim of the very high level of short-term rates. Managers just do not see how they could induce investors to lend their money for 15 or more years at less than 9 percent when short-term rates are as high as they are. In addition, most companies who need funds would prefer to play a waiting game and borrow money from the banks at a floating rate rather than commit themselves to 15 years at a fixed rate of more than 8 percent.

In the holiday shortened week, Cedel reported handling secondary-market transactions worth a nominal $93.5 million, down from $134.3 million a week earlier, while Euroclear reported volume of $133.3 million, down from $168.4 million.

Polish Crash Kills 4

BERLIN, Aug. 19 (AP).—Four persons died and 28 were injured when a train hit a bus at an unguarded grade crossing in the Gdansk region of Poland on Friday, the East German press agency, ADN, reported yesterday. It added that the Polish police were holding the bus driver.

Redskins Ruin New Stadium For Buffalo

Duane Thomas Stars Before 80,000 Fans

ORCHARD PARK, N.Y., Aug. 19 (WP).—The Washington Redskins wreaked havoc on what was supposed to have been the city of Buffalo's finest hour Friday night.

Playing in the first game in the city's sparkling $22-million Rich Stadium, the visitors from the nation's capital put 31 points on the scoreboard in the first half, scoring five of the six times they had the ball, and went on to a 37-21 pasting of the Buffalo Bills.

A crowd of 80,020, largest ever to witness a sporting event in New York State, probably regretted spending all that time in massive traffic jams before and after this one-sided affair.

They got a portent of the awful things to come on the very first play, when Herb Mul-Key raced 102 yards down the right sideline on the opening kickoff for the first of four Redskin first-half touchdowns.

In the first quarter, the Redskins scored 17 points while holding the Bills to no first downs, minus seven yards rushing and minus 18 yards passing.

In posting their second preseason victory in three starts, the Redskins were devastating in the first half, particularly running back Duane Thomas, who was the target of boos, objects and name-calling by Buffalo fans late in the game.

Thomas gained 70 yards in 16 first-half carries, added another 42 with three pass receptions and scored a touchdown.

Wadkins Winner On Golf Tour By 2 Strokes

SUTTON, Mass., Aug. 19 (AP).—Lanny Wadkins slashed four strokes off par in a string of three holes, then survived a double bogey en route to a final-round 69 and his second victory of the season today, winning the USI golf classic.

Wadkins, 23, in only his second full year on the tour, won by two strokes over Rik Massengale, the third-round leader, Lee Elder and Tom Jenkins with a 9-under-par 279 on the 7,212-yard Pleasant Valley Country Club course.

Wadkins, only 5-foot-8 and 160 pounds, collected $40,000 from the total purse of $200,000. The winner, who went to Wake Forest on an Arnold Palmer scholarship before turning pro, lifted his season's money winnings to $188,914. Wadkins set a record for winnings by a rookie last season and now has established a mark for second-year players.

He trails only Australian Bruce Crampton, Jack Nicklaus and Tom Weiskopf in earnings this season and joined those three and Trevino as the only multiple tournament winners of the year. Weiskopf and Nicklaus didn't play here.

Elder, Massengale and rookie Jenkins were tied at 281. Elder had a 69, Jenkins matched par 72, while Massengale blew to a 74.

Jim Wiechers and Bobby Mitchell followed at 282. Mitchell had a 72. Wiechers had a share of the lead as late as the 16th hole, but finished with sixes on the last two holes for a 73.

At 283 were Bert Yancey, Roy Pace and Miller Barber. Yancey and Pace took 68s and Barber had a 69.

Crampton had a 74 for 286, but remained the No. 1 money winner with $273,351.

Trevino was only three strokes back when play started today but knocked himself out of it with a triple bogey 7 on the second hole and finished with a 76-286.

More Sports News On Page 11

Court Upholds Price Freeze On Beef in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP).—A federal appellate court upheld the beef-price freeze yesterday, rejecting meat industry contentions that the Cost of Living Council was arbitrary and capricious and had exceeded its authority.

A special three-judge U.S. Appeals Court panel said it was clear that the Pacific Coast Meat Jobbers Association and the National Association of Meat Purveyors "had not made the showing necessary to entitle them to a preliminary injunction."

The decision upheld a ruling on Aug. 6 by Judge Robert F. Peckham in San Francisco.

The appeals court said, "It was entirely reasonable for the [Cost of Living Council] to decide to keep the ceiling on beef longer than on other meats." The council continued strict price ceilings on beef until Sept. 12 while lifting them on the rest of the meat industry.

"There was evidence to show that beef prices were rising faster than other meat prices and that live poultry, sheep and swine were being destroyed, while beef was only being withheld from the market," the court said.



UPI

Kornelia Ender
...another record.

Sports

E. German Girls Give A Record Swim Show

UTRECHT, the Netherlands, Aug. 19 (Reuters).—East Germany's teen-age girls put on an awesome swimming show this weekend by setting three world records and seven European marks on the way to victory in the two-day Women's European Cup group A competition here.

The East Germans took 12 of the 14 events, winning the competition with 124 points to 89 for the runners-up, the Netherlands. The winning margin would have been bigger but for the disqualification of the victorious East German team in the final contest, the 4-by-100-meter freestyle relay.

Following yesterday's two world and four European records, East German girls set another world mark and three European records today in the warm water of the Den Hommel pool. Angelike Franke, 15, broke the 400-meter medley mark when she clocked 5 minutes 1.1 seconds. The previous record —5:02.9—had been set by Gail Neall of Australia in the Olympics last year.

Yesterday, Kornelia Ender, 14, broke the record she set recently by swimming the 100-meter freestyle in 58.12. On July 13, she did the distance in 58.15. The third mark was established by Ulrike Richter, 15, 1:05.39 in the *100-meter breaststroke.* South African Karen Muir had the old mark of 1:05.6.

Miss Ender was a double winner yesterday, as she also captured the 200-meter individual medley in 2:23.65.

Matthes the Star

EAST BERLIN, Aug. 19 (UPI).—Paced by Roland Matthes, East Germany today beat titleholder the Soviet Union by 18 points to win the men's European Cup swimming championships for the second time in four years.

The powerful East German men's team won seven of 14 events at the Friesen Stadium.

Matthes, Olympic champion in 1968 and 1972, and world record-holder, today added the 200-meter backstroke to his 100-meter triumph yesterday.

East Germany gained 140 points, the biggest margin in the three championships held to date; the Soviet Union scored 122 and West Germany was third with 96 points.

Dolphins' Victory Streak Ends At 21 With Tie Against Bears

MIAMI, Aug. 19 (AP).—Mac Percival kicked three short field goals last night to give the Chicago Bears a 9-9 National Football League exhibition tie with Miami to stop the Dolphins' winning streak at 21 games.

Percival failed on a 35-yard field-goal attempt that could have won the game with a little more than 4 minutes remaining.

The Bears had another chance at victory when Dolphin Henry Stuckey was called offside on the field-goal play. It gave Chicago a first down on Miami's 22. On the next play, however, running back Roger Lawson's pass for Ike Hill was intercepted by safety Charles Babb at the five.

Garo Yepremian matched Percival with field goals of 25, 53 and 16 yards. Percival had succeeded from 18, 9 and 17 yards.

The Dolphins, who won all 17 of their regular-season and playoff games last year, have not lost since the next-to-last game of the 1972 exhibition season when Washington triumphed, 27-24.

In other NFL exhibitions:

Packers 33, Oilers 14

At Milwaukee, Wis., Scott Hunter's passing sparked Green Bay to a two-touchdown lead and Chester Marcol added four field goals as the Packers scored a 33-14 victory over Houston.

Hunter completed five of 11 passes for 107 yards, including a 46-yard scoring pass to Jan Staggers on the game's fourth play, before giving way to Jerry Tagge.

Cowboys 24, Saints 14

At Irving, Texas, Roger Staubach rifled two touchdown passes and Craig Morton connected on a third in their duel for the No. 1 Dallas quarterback job as the Cowboys defeated New Orleans, 24-14.

Jack Concannon, the third contender for the job which Cowboys coach Tom Landry has again thrown wide open, failed to impress his first start. He was intercepted twice and fumbled twice.

Broncos 38, Cardinals 17

Running back Floyd Little, who underwent off-season knee surgery, crashed over for two of Denver's four touchdowns in the second half as the Broncos defeated St. Louis, 38-17, at home.

Falcons 27, Patriots 10

Dick Shiner fired two touchdown passes and set up two other scores with his throws as Atlanta defeated New England, 27-10, at home. The Falcons, sluggish for almost three periods, got touchdowns from Dave Hampton and Harmon Wages within a 3 1/2-minute span to take a comfortable lead early in the fourth quarter.

Raiders 16, Rams 3

At Berkeley, Calif., George Blanda kicked three field goals in Oakland's 16-3 victory over Los Angeles before 57,549 fans. Blanda, 46, entering his 24th season, kicked a 36-yard field goal in the second period, a 41-yarder in the third and added a 10-yard goal in the final quarter.

Vikings 13, Chiefs 10

At Kansas City, Mo., Fred Cox kicked a 20-yard field goal with 1:13 left to give Minnesota a 13-10 victory over the Chiefs. Nate Wright gave the Vikings their chance by an interception with 5:05 remaining.

Colts 32, Lions 28

At Memphis, Tenn., Don Nottingham swept a yard for a touchdown with 29 seconds left to lift Baltimore to a 32-28 victory over Detroit. Nottingham's dash capped an 80-yard, 14-play series engineered by rookie quarterback Bert Jones, former Louisiana State University star who was the Colts' No. 1 draft pick.

The Scoreboard

BOXING — At Inglewood, Calif., Rodolfo Martinez of Mexico City moved closer to a world bantamweight title shot with a unanimous 10-round decision over Guy Caudron of France at The Forum.

SOCCER—At Hempstead, N.Y., the New York Cosmos of the North American Soccer League drew, 2-2, with Moscow Torpedo at Hofstra Stadium before a crowd of 7,763.

At Sydney, Australia took a step nearer a place in the finals of the World Cup with a 3-0 victory over Iran in the first leg of their qualifying match. Iran will have a tough task making up the deficit in the return leg in Tehran.

GOLF—At St. Paul, Minn., Sandra Palmer shot a 5-under-par 68 to take a two-stroke lead over Jane Blalock and Judy Rankin entering the final round of the $30,000 St. Paul Ladies Open. Miss Palmer stood at 8-under-par 138 for the tournament. Three shots back at 141 were rookies Kathy Martin, who also had a 68, and Roberta Albers, who shot 71.

Within striking distance at 142 were Laura Baugh, 18, and Gail Denenberg, who shot 72 and 71, respectively.

HARNESS RACING — At Westbury, N.Y., Spartan Hanover surprised by winning the $50,000 American trotting championship at Roosevelt Raceway to become the United States representative in the $150,000 Roosevelt International trot Aug. 25. Flower Child, the 4-5 favorite, finished fourth in the field of eight.

At the finish of the 1 1/4 miles, Spartan Hanover, reined by Billy Haughton, was a neck in front of Delmonica Hanover who was a neck ahead of Savoir. Savoir was a head in front of the favorite. The winning time was 2 minutes 34 seconds.

Spartan Hanover, owned by John Froelich's Farmstead Acres of Glen Head, N.Y., now has won seven of 15 starts this year, and the $25,000 he earned boosted his season's earnings to $157,371. His career bankroll now is $322,839.

BASEBALL — At Gary, Ind., Hua Haing of Taiwan won the senior Little League World Series, beating Oxon Hills of Maryland, 4-0, with its second no-hitter of the week-long tournament. Su-Feng-yuan, 15, who held Oxon Hills to one hit earlier in the tournament, struck out 11 and walked one in his no-hitter. That brought his strikeout total for the week to 21 of a possible 42.

TENNIS—At Haverford, Pa., Candy Reynolds beat second-seeded Kathy May, 1-6, 7-6, 6-0, in an all-American final to win the U.S. women's amateur grass court championships at the Merion Cricket Club. In men's singles, Mike Estep, U.S., upset second-seeded Vijay Amritraj of India, 6-4, 6-4, 6-1, to advance to the final against Gene Scott. Scott stopped fellow-American Herb Fitzgibbons, 6-3, 7-6, 6-3.

Football Deals

ATLANTA—Acquired Joe Washington, back, from Miami for cash.

CHICAGO—Released Willie Jackson, wide receiver, and Bob Smith, kicker.

LOS ANGELES—Waived on Edsel Garrison, defensive back.

MINNESOTA—Cut Ceasar Pittman and Rick Wegis, defensive backs.

PHILADELPHIA—Traded Larry Watkins, fullback, to Buffalo, for Dick Cunningham, linebacker.

WASHINGTON—Asked waivers on Charlie Williams, wide receiver.

NEW ENGLAND—Traded Tommy Reynolds, wide receiver, and Ken Lee, linebacker, to Chicago for undisclosed draft choices.

OAKLAND—Cut Ed Baker, quarterback, Harold Sutton, linebacker Brenda Gay and David Leffers, guards.

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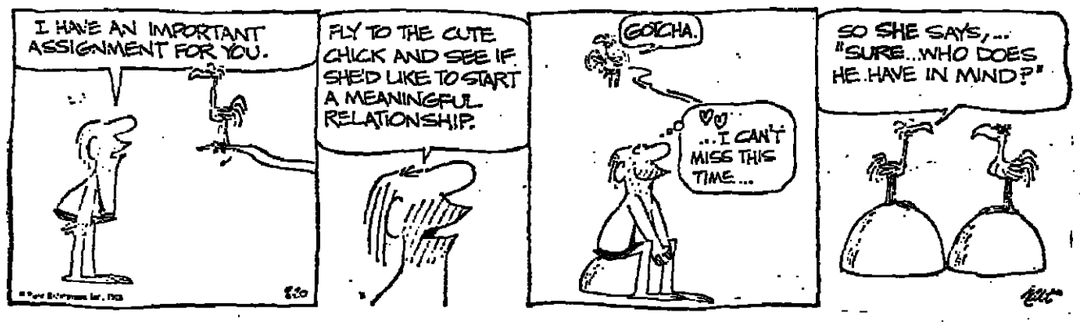

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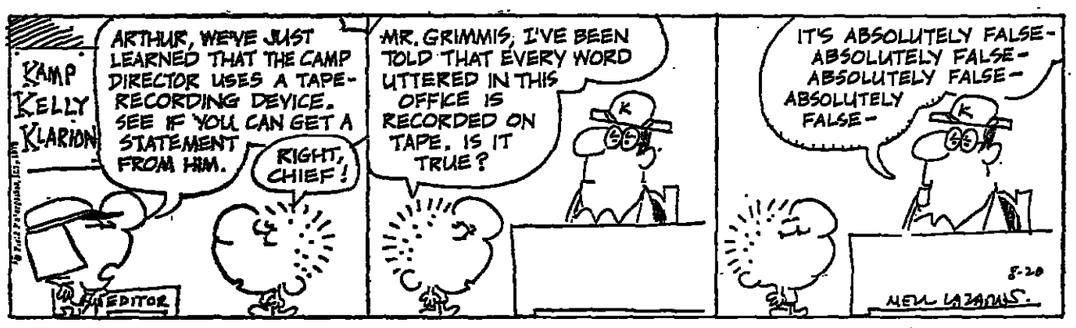
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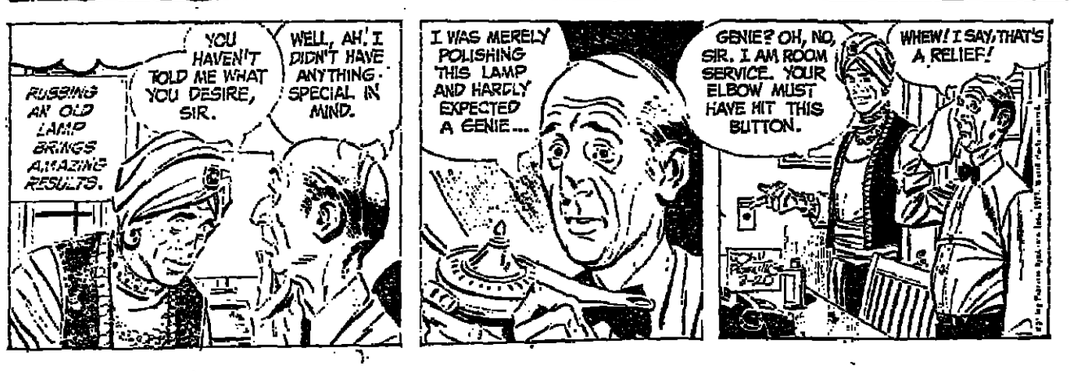
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POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



CHESS — By Robert Byrne

The Franco-Polish grandmaster Savielly Tartakower once summed up chess strategy in his characteristically cynical humor by remarking, "The mistakes are all there waiting to be made." One might well add that in most games they don't have to wait very long, either.

Even Bobby Fischer, who makes fewer mistakes than anyone, came up with three in a four-move stretch in Game 15 of his world championship match with Boris Spassky, flubbing a victory that his previous sharp play had virtually guaranteed.

The blunders take care of themselves—why the good moves wait so long to make their appearance is the real puzzle. Some formations well-known in chess theory persist in a state of limbo for years without anyone discovering the key to a successful attack or the means to perfect the defense. Openings fall into disuse, not always because of a dramatic knockout, but often because of a failure to introduce exciting new ideas into them.

Margate Revisited

While many good moves are the product of systematic thinking, others turn up at such erratic intervals in the careers of old openings that they must surely be the work of inspiration. In the game between Oscar Panño, the Argentine grandmaster, and Jesus Diez del Corral, the Spanish master, in the Las Palmas International Tournament, playing a line of the Queen's Gambit that goes back to Stahlberg - Capablanca, Margate 1936, Panno's resuscitation of White's game is fascinating.

At Black's move 11, the position is identical with that of Fischer-Spassky, match game 12 (except that there the moves 5...P-KR3; 6 B-R4 had been interpolated). Spassky had had little trouble getting in the freeing advance...P-QB4, obtaining a reasonable position. That is exactly what Panno wished to prevent by his 12 BxN!, sidetracking one of the Black minor pieces from observing White's QB5.

DIEZ DEL CORRAL/BLACK



PANNO/WHITE

Position after 19 N-K5

In order to carry through his plan of operating against Diez del Corral's backward QBP, Panno was virtually compelled to go in for the radical 14 K-K2, since the alternative, 14 N-Q2; B-N5; 15 N-B3, P-B4, would have yielded White no prospects for initiative. However, he did not have to worry about his king in the center, because Black was unable to open lines there by...P-K4 or ...P-B4.

Gentlemen—the King!

By the 18th move, Diez del Corral was already incapable of maintaining his QBP, since 18...R-N3; 19 N-K5, R-QB1; 20 NxB, NxN; 21 BxPch is insufferable. He thus had to try for compensation by pressure against the backward white QNP with 18...P-QR4 and 19...P-R5. Unfortunately for him, however, the White king could come up so rapidly to the queenside defense that the passed pawn Black got with 26...P-R6; 27 P-N3 was no threat, but merely an additional weakness.

There was nothing Diez del Corral could do except resign against the finishing touch, 35 R-B4 and 36 R-QR4, for 36...R-QB3; 37 KxP, R-B7; 38 R-KB4 would have held the kingside while Panno queened his passed QNP.

Panno/White	Diez del Corral/Blk	Panno/White	Diez del Corral/Blk	Panno/White	Diez del Corral/Blk
1 P-QB4	N-KB3	13 NxP	Q-R4ch	25 R-B3	NxB
2 N-QB3	P-K3	14 K-K2	B-Q2	26 KxN	P-R6
3 N-B3	P-Q4	15 N-B5	BxN	27 P-QN3	K-B1
4 P-Q4	B-K2	16 RxB	Q-N5	28 R-QR1	K-K2
5 B-N5	0-0	17 Q-B2	KR-N1	29 K-B2	K-Q3
6 P-K3	P-QR3	18 R-QN1	P-QR4	30 K-N1	P-K4
7 R-B1	QN-Q2	19 N-K5	P-R5	31 K-R2	R-N4
8 P-QR4	P-B3	20 NxB	NxN	32 PxPch	KxP
9 B-Q3	PxP	21 RxP	P-N3	33 R-Q1	R-Q4
10 BxP	P-N4	22 P-R3	N-N3	34 RxRch	KxR
11 B-Q3	PxP	23 Q-B5	N-Q4	35 R-B4	R-R3
12 BxN	NxB	24 QxQ	NxQ	36 R-QR4	Resigns

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

THE WOODEN SHEPHERDESS

By Richard Hughes. Harper & Row. 389 pp. $6.95.

Reviewed by Elizabeth Janeway

Part I of a two-part review.

RICHARD Hughes's "The Human Predicament" (of which this is the second volume, following "The Fox in the Attic") poses a universal question and Hughes is grappling with it really as a *structural philosopher*. Power is central to his theme. How do men wield it? What is necessarily true in the relationship of the ruler to the ruled and, indeed, to the task of ruling itself? What are the synchronic, non-time-related elements common to rule that can be discerned by a cross-cultural study of Britain, Germany and (to a lesser degree) the United States in the years after the trauma of World War I? What factors, in contrast, set the German experience apart and made Hitler, their leader, different in quality from the ordinary users of continuing government power? Where does the accepted (and perhaps inevitable) *Machiavellianism* of "The Prince" slide past the restraining barrier of "normal" government, into the unreachable, uncontrollable, orgastic indulgences that marked the dictatorships of the thirties? It is a question of particular *moment in America today*.

It is also a question most serious writers would find impossible to raise through the use of fictional techniques. A novel in which Hitler figures as a recurrent, almost major, character, in which Göring, Röhm, Stanley Baldwin and Sir John Simon take the stage, in which the British general strike of 1926 and the blood purge of the Nazi SA troops on June 30, 1934, are coherent episodes—surely one must be adrift in handling *public events* and private lives with equal credibility. He moves from microcosm to macrocosm with no break in the middle passage.

We might remember here that in the first of his few but unforgettable novels, "A High Wind in Jamaica," Hughes proved his ability to handle human beings caught in extreme situations and extremes of humanity too. His pirates, ordinary seamen, were unable to cope with their terrifying, kidnapped, underage prey. The child-victims, stone-cold hearts untouchable by adult sympathies, victimized their captors, right down to murder. And reading it, we believed it all.

Just so, we believe in Hughes's Hitler. Partly we believe in him because Hughes does not confine *his observations of the social* scene to the adult world. Both volumes of "The Human Predicament" are also full of children, German, English and American, of all backgrounds and classes. The children are learning their worlds, sucking experience in like sponges, with no moral caveats; and we learn with them.

Both volumes, in an interesti resonance, open with Augusti the reluctant hero, involved wi a child. In the first volume, "T *Fox in the Attic*," it is a de child, found drowned in a mar pool on the Welsh coast. accident, but a meaningful o for no one had time to take ca that this little working-class g did not venture into danger. S is part of the waste of life comfortable, class-structured E gland. In "The Wooden She herdess," we open again on pool, *this time* in the *summ* heart of the Connecticut woo where Augustine once more fin a girl-child. This one is a biguously older, very much alv and puzzling in her Americ attitudes and behavior. Transla ed to the New World, we ha yet to learn how (though reade of "The Fox in the Attic" w know what loss must have se him roving abroad), Augusti confronts a social structure strange as the Germany he e plored in "The Fox in the Attic

Hughes's style is kaleidoscop the shaking of vivid momen together until a pattern emerg We learn soon that Augustine h been flung on the Long Islan shore, this summer of 1924, off rum-runner, where he had be left by a French mugger after robbery and beating. Th chance, and this chance meeti with the girl, Ree, propel h into a teen-age gang who diff only minimally from their gran children: *their* drug is drink a their sex, in the absence of an easy-come-by contraceptives, alo just short of coitus. But th are as indifferent to paren contemptuous of law, and in l with danger as their descendan are today.

They are a shock to Augusti and, since they are not the fi such shock he has suffered, conclude that Hughes's hero (a his readers) are being subject forced encounters with alien c tures for a purpose. Germa and its rigidities, America a its permissiveness, are bei shown us through children w express *most clearly* the esse of these societies because th have not yet grown to compl individual maturity.

But we are being asked n simply to note the differen but to feel the uneasiness th haunts wanderers in alien worl unsure of the meaning of gestu or the workings of causality self. It is away from our ov context for judgment that meet violence, queer custo sudden transportation from wo to world, and avoid death b hair-breadth, as Augustine d And this experience leads o political violence, changed wo and the acceptance of behav on a social, not a personal sc that we could not have imagin being involved in. Here are twenties, wiped clean of nostal dangerous, hurtful, eye-open But this vision is not otio simply as an end, but as a m to the study of power and workings: in short to the hu predicament which requires the world be managed by f not by love.

Elizabeth Janeway is a nov and critic. This two-part re has been abridged.

© The New York Times.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

A	I	M	E	S		A	T	E	T	E		E	V	E	R
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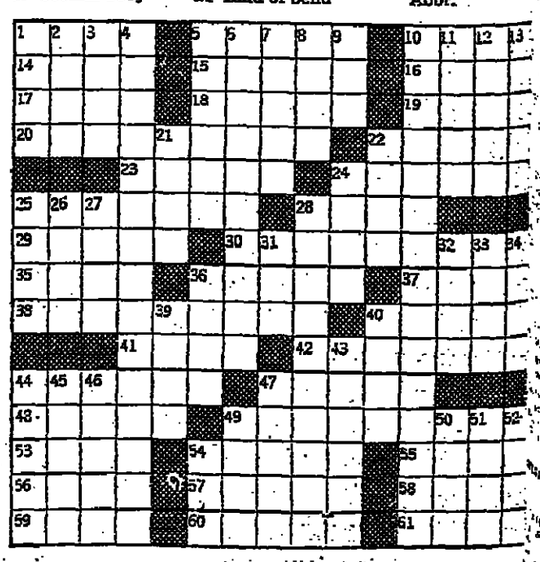
CROSSWORD — By Will We

ACROSS

1 "Critique" philosopher
5 Swing jazz
10 Coarse hominy
14 Dies ——
15 All-inclusive word
16 Familiar pseudonym
17 Zodiac division
18 Sarah's rival
19 Squad or versa
20 Let up
22 Menagerie attraction
23 Assault
24 Shackle
25 Batters' wear
28 Thoreau's milieu
29 Varnish resin
30 Moon phases
35 Short syllable
36 Lachrymose
37 August, in Paris
38 Valedictories
40 Confuse
41 Powder
42 Polluted
44 London Bridge's crossing
47 Secular body
48 Synonym man
49 Gave pros and cons
53 Symbol of strength
54 Sun-dried brick: Var.
55 Where Drake U. is
56 Lingo
57 Pinafore
58 Estonian weight
59 Largo and West
60 Pont-Neuf's crossing
61 Nimble

DOWN

1 Rodin subject
2 Seed part
3 Cobra
4 Behavior guideline
5 Order
6 Fleeting
7 Engender
8 Mouthward
9 Heat: Prefix
10 Pride, lust, etc.
11 Excuse
12 Infinitesimal
13 Exultant music
21 Kind of bend
22 Galvanizing agent
24 Nosegay
25 Amateur sparks
26 Sufficient, in verse
27 Currency in Trieste
28 Religious belief
31 Kind of time
32 Plant joint
33 Russian city
34 *British gun*
36 Movement in sleep
39 Tallow ingredient
40 In —— (existent)
43 Kind of creed
44 One of a bridge 13
45 Season's goddesses
46 —— column
47 Archive books
49 Solve, with "out"
50 Saddle ——
51 Pitcher
52 Former TV host John
54 Prosecutors: Abbr.



Russians Dominate Games

Score: Korbut 5 Gold, U.S. 0

From Wire Dispatches

MOSCOW, Aug. 19.—Olga Korbut has won five of the Soviet Union's 36 gold medals in the World University *Games—and* that's five more than the United States team has.

The petite Miss Korbut, winner of three gold medals at the Munich Olympics, walked off with three first places tonight and one bronze medal in women's gymnastics as Soviet men and women captured eight of the 10 gold medals awarded on the final day of the gymnastics competition.

Performing her controversial backward somersault as easily as a housewife tossing pancakes, Miss Korbut won the uneven bars event by a decisive margin. The judges awarded her a total of 19.55 points out of a possible 20 to put her almost a point ahead of her nearest rival, Hungary's Erzsebet Bellak, who scored 18.6.

Miss Korbut also won the balance beam event with 19.45 points out of a possible 20, just ahead of her Soviet teammate, Lubov Burda, who scored 19.05.

Wearing a red costume with red ribbons in her blonde hair, she won her third gold medal in the free exercise event. She pranced around the mat gaily in a series of fast backward and forward somersaults that had the crowd applauding loudly.

She also took the bronze medal in the vault, with 19.25. The event was *easily* won by the extraordinarily agile Lubov Bogdanova of the Soviet Union with 19.4.

Tonight may have been Miss Korbut's final appearance on the victory rostrum. The 18-year-old Russian girl's spectacular but risky routines may be banned if a proposal by the International Gymnastics Federation is carried out at its meeting in November. Miss Korbut has said she will retire if she is not allowed to use all her techniques.

After the medal presentation tonight, Miss Korbut said: "None of my exercises are dangerous because they are so carefully planned by my coach that all the element of risk is removed."

In men's gymnastics, Romania's Dan Grecu on the rings and Cuba's Jorge Cuervo on the vault were the only non-Russians to win gold medals.

After four days of competition, with five remaining, the Russians have won 36 gold medals, 15 silver and 17 *bronze compared with* a single silver and four bronze for the United States. The Americans should dominate the swimming events, which start Tuesday.

"What can we say?" a dejected U.S. official moaned yesterday as he left the stadium. "They're killing us in track and field. But wait until next week when swimming starts."

Romania moved into second place in the medal standings on the strength of its Greco-Roman wrestling skills with three golds, five silver and five bronze. Cuba had two gold, two silver and a bronze.

The Soviets' two track and field triumphs today were scored by Mikhail Bariban, with a triple jump of 56 feet, 5 1/4 inches and Leonid Savelievi, who rallied on *the final lap for victory* in the 3,000-meter steeplechase in 8 minutes, 26.6 seconds.

However, Ryszard Skowronek of Poland beat Russia's two top all-around athletes in the two-day decathlon, and Ion Bonci of Romania won the women's high jump by clearing 6 feet 1/2 inch.

Skowronek, trailing through the first eight events, won the javelin and 1,500-meter run to go ahead of Rudolf Rigert of the Soviet Union, the early pace-setter, and Russia's Olympic gold medalist, Nicolai Avilov, who finished second and third in that order. The winning total was 7,965 points.

Fred Samara of the United States finished fifth with 7,433 points, while American Roger George came in ninth with 7,268.

Bariban scored an upset in the triple jump, beating two-time Olympic champion Viktor Saneyev, who won the silver medal with 55-9, 1-4.

The women's high jump winner, Ion Bonci, was tied at 6 feet 1.2 inch by Rita Kirst of East Germany but gained first place because of fewer misses.

The three bronze medals in Greco-Roman wrestling for the Americans were won by James Sones of the University of Iowa, 114 1/2 pounds; Mark Davids of Eastern Michigan, 119 1/2, and Ken Levels of Hiram College, 220.

In events yesterday, Russian track and field stars won four gold medals and two silvers in a near sweep of the events at the 120,000-capacity Lenin Stadium.

Yevgeny Arshanov, who ran second to America's Dave Wottle at the Munich Olympics, won the men's 800-meter run in 1:46.8.

Viktor Dgurba took the men's discus with a heave of 202-1; Valery Podluzhuy captured the long jump with a flight of 26-9 and Nadyezhda Kolesnikova raced to victory in the women's 400 meters in 53 seconds.

The day's other gold medals in track and field went to Cuba, whose Alberto Juan Torena won the men's 400 meters in 45.4, and Britain, which won its first gold medal on Berwyn Price's 13.7 performance in the men's 110-meter hurdles.

U.S. Basketball Team Still Has an Easy Life

MOSCOW, Aug. 19 (UPI).—With center Marvin Barnes dumping in 27 points, the hot-shooting U.S. men's basketball team rolled to a 137-43 victory over France today for its fourth consecutive lopsided triumph at the World University Games.

The victory virtually clinched a spot for the Americans in the semifinals of the eight-day tournament and in the opinion of coach Ed Badger it struck fear in the hearts of future opponents.

"I know we scared some people with that first-half show," he said. "I am very happy."

Badger allowed his starting five to play almost the entire first period and they overwhelmed the hapless French with a spectacular demonstration of the basketball.

Barnes, of Providence College, Maurice Lucas of Marquette, and David Thompson of North Carolina State, roamed at will under both baskets, hauling down rebounds and dunking shot after shot. Guard Quinn Buckner of Indiana and Gus Bailey of the University of Texas-El Paso stole the ball on numerous occasions and led a tireless fast break.

During one 12-minute stretch, the Americans hit 12 straight baskets as if the French team was not even on the court.

"I have have been on three foreign trips with collegiate teams and I have never seen one of them produce a finer 20 minutes of play," Badger said.

Despite the fact that the U.S. team now has an average victory margin of 85 points, the coach said his players are not over confident.

"We are playing seriously. Our defense is good. I don't choose the opponents. I just can't complain," he said.

The Americans appear headed for a final showdown with the Soviet team, several of whose members were at courtside during today's match. Russia has won all three of its matches to date.

Yesterday, the U.S. team overwhelmed Portugal, 140-34, as 7-foot 3-inch center Tom Burleson of North Carolina State had 24 points. The tallest Portuguese player was 6-3.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	67	52	.563	—
Detroit	66	56	.541	2 1/2
New York	67	58	.536	3
Boston	64	57	.529	4
Milwaukee	59	61	.492	8 1/2
Cleveland	49	74	.398	20

Western Division

Oakland	71	51	.582	—
Kansas City	70	54	.565	2
Minnesota	59	61	.492	11
Chicago	58	65	.472	13 1/2
California	56	63	.471	13 1/2
Texas	43	77	.358	27

(Sunday's games not included.)

Friday's Results

Baltimore 3, Chicago 2.
Boston 6, Kansas City 4.
Minnesota 14, Cleveland 2.
Texas 8, New York 1.
Oakland 3, Milwaukee 2.
California 10, Detroit 2.

Saturday's Results

Boston 8, Kansas City 5.
Oakland 6, Milwaukee 2.
Cleveland 5, Minnesota 0.
Baltimore 2, Chicago 0.
New York 5, Texas 3.
California 4, Detroit 1.

Sunday's Games

Milwaukee at Oakland.
Boston 4, Kansas City 3.
Cleveland 5, Minnesota 2.
Detroit at California, night.
Chicago at Baltimore, twilight.
New York at Texas, night.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	62	61	.504	—
Pittsburgh	58	61	.487	2
Montreal	58	63	.479	3
Chicago	58	64	.475	3 1/2
Philadelphia	56	66	.459	5 1/2
New York	54	65	.450	6 1/2

Western Division

Los Angeles	76	47	.618	—
Cincinnati	75	49	.605	1 1/2
San Francisco	67	54	.554	8
Houston	65	60	.520	12
Atlanta	60	66	.476	17 1/2
San Diego	45	77	.369	30 1/2

(Sunday's games not included.)

Friday's Results

Chicago 3, Los Angeles 1.
Montreal 8, Atlanta 7.
Cincinnati 2, New York 1.
San Francisco 5, Pittsburgh 3.
Philadelphia 9, Houston 3.
San Diego 4, St. Louis 2.

Saturday's Results

New York 12, Cincinnati 1.
Chicago 2, Los Angeles 1.
Pittsburgh 6, San Francisco 5.
San Diego 4, St. Louis 3.
Atlanta 3, Montreal 1.
Houston 3, Philadelphia 2.

Sunday's Games

New York 2 Cincinnati 1.
Montreal 3, Atlanta 1.
Pittsburgh 5, San Francisco 0.
Los Angeles 2, Chicago 1.
St. Louis 1, San Diego 0.
Philadelphia 5, Houston 3.

Kyle Rote Jr. A Soccer Success

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (AP).—Kyle Rote jr., the first United States-born player to lead the North American Soccer League in scoring, yesterday was named the league's rookie of the year.

The Dallas striker, 22, whose father starred as a halfback and flanker with pro football's New York Giants, won rookie honors in a close vote over New York forward Joe Fink and Philadelphia goalie Bob Rigby.

Rote took the league scoring lead late last month and wound up with 10 goals and 20 assists for 30 points. Miami's Warren Archibald finished second with 29 points.

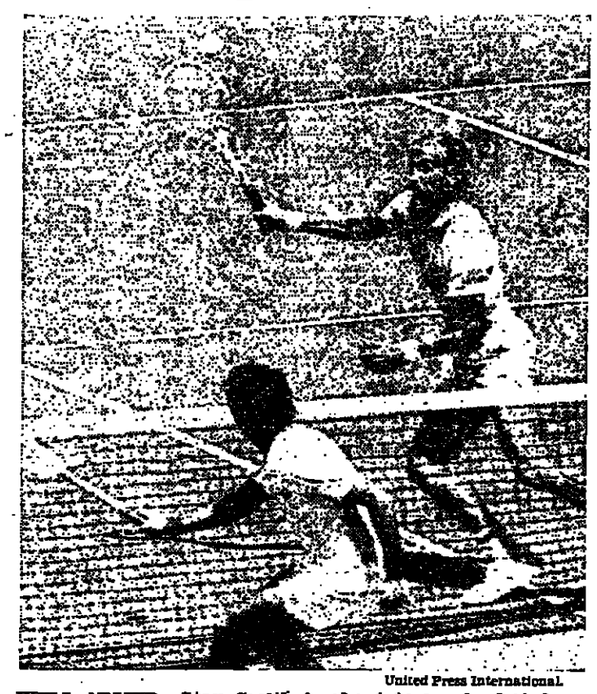
The Scoreboard

BOXING—At Denver, Oscar Bonavena of Argentina pursued American Lou Bailey for 10 rounds and scored a unanimous decision in their heavyweight fight. Bonavena, who has a 49-8-1 won-lost-tied record with 38 knockouts, staggered Bailey in the fourth round but couldn't knock him out. Bailey now is 17-37-1.

Bantam Title Kept By Mexico's Anaya

INGLEWOOD, Calif., Aug. 19 (AP).—Romeo Anaya pursued and caught Enrique Pinder with a barrage of rights and lefts, knocking out the Panamanian in the third round to successfully defend his World Boxing Association bantamweight championship last night at The Forum.

The champion, 118, from Mexico City, duplicated his third-round knockout of seven months ago when he gained the title. Anaya, scored his 30th knockout in a won-lost-tie record of 36-3-1.



United Press International.

WELL-ARMED—Stan Smith is about to reach shot from Romania's Toma Ovici on his way to scoring Cup victory.

U.S. Leads Davis Cup With Victory in Doubles

From Wire Dispatches

ALAMO, Calif., Aug. 19.—The U.S. doubles team of Stan Smith and Erik Van Dillen scored 13 straight points to close out the first set, and then went out to beat Romania's Ilie Nastase and *Ionel Santelu, 6-2, 7-5, 6-2 today,* giving the Americans a 2-1 lead in their Davis Cup interzone semifinal.

The Americans need one victory in the two singles matches tomorrow to gain the final round against the winner of the Australia - Czechoslovakia series. In tomorrow's opener, Marty Riessen faces Romania's Toma Ovici, and Smith then faces Ilie Nastase.

Everything went according to form yesterday as the United States and Romania split the first two matches.

Smith, America's No. 1, polished off Ovici, 7-5, 6-1, 6-3, and Nastase, Romania's No. 1, did the same to Riessen, 6-2, 6-4, 6-2. In each case, the loser was simply over-matched.

Riessen, 31, *picked for the singles* by U.S. coach Dennis Ralston even though Tom Gorman beat him in warmup matches during the week, never could figure out Nastase's backhand and was caught on the wrong side of the court at least a dozen times.

Not only the matches went in the prescribed manner yesterday. Nastase soon found himself the object of hostility from a crowd of 6,000, for no reason at all except that he has a bad-boy reputation. Also, the arrangements at the Round Hill Country Club seemed traditionally amateurish in these days of emerging big-entertainment tennis.

The temporary stands put up at the lovely club, nestled in the mountains to the east of San Francisco Bay and broiled by the sun, didn't have adequate aisle space. Consequently, crowd movement was slow, and admonitions from the referee for quiet during play became more frequent.

Then, early in the second set, Nastase made a gesture of protest when a linesman failed to call a ball out—a ball Nastase had hit. The point went on and Nastase lost it anyhow, so he could hardly be accused of poor sportsmanship. But the crowd seized upon this incident, and started riding him, until the referee, Fred Bolton of Canada, had to ask for better behavior.

"It sounded like a football crowd," Nastase said.

Even this, though, wasn't enough to inject any real life into the first-day draw, which simply wasn't competitive.

Smith, who is considered the top player in the world, was playing a new opponent. Ovici is considered the brightest prospect in Romanian tennis, but he acknowledged that he was in over his head, and Smith acknowledged that he started slowly because he had been geared mentally to play Nastase.

"This is only the second time I play on cement, in Europe it is all clay," said Ovici in much better English than advertised, before his interpreter (and official rooting section) arrived. "This surface is too fast for me. So I feel to win nine games from the No. 1 player in the world this way is good for me."

The play itself was almost perfunctory. In the first match, each man held service until 4-4, although Smith was winning love games and Ovici was surviving deuce games. Then Smith broke through again and closed out the set. He ran off a 4-0 lead in the second, and in all, won 16 of the last 21 games.

In the second match, the pattern was slightly different. Where Smith had started cautiously and gradually took greater command, Nastase simply made more of the better shots at key moments right from the start. He broke service in the third and seventh games, and in the first game of the second set.

At 5-3 in the second set, with Riessen serving, Nastase reached set point twice in a game that went to deuce twice, but Riessen pulled it out to the loudest cheers of the day. Nastase reached set point again at 40-15 of the next game. But Riessen fought back to deuce before finally yielding. *Nastase then* broke service in the third game of the second set and had no further trouble.

Court Richest

WALL TOWNSHIP, N.J., Aug. 19 (AP).—Margaret Court of Australia defeated American Rosemary Casals, 6-3, 4-6, 7-6 yesterday in a semi-final match of the $30,000 Jersey Shore tennis classic, and set a record for prize money won by a woman athlete in one year.

Mrs. Court, in eight months of competition this year, has earned $119,450. The previous best was $119,201, won by another tennis star, Billie Jean King, in 1971.

Mrs. Court will face Leslie Hunt of Australia in today's final. Miss Hunt gained her first finals berth on the women's pro tour, beating Karen Krantzcke, another Australian, 6-7, 6-4, 7-5, last night.

Evert, Orantes Win

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 19 (AP).—Top seeds Chris Evert and Manuel Orantes swept to the singles titles today in the $90,000 U.S. clay court open tennis championships.

Miss Evert, 18, won her second straight clay court title, beating England's Veronica Burton, 6-4, 6-3, while Orantes of Spain turned back Georges Goven of France, 6-4, 6-1, 6-4.

Miss Burton, a first-year member of the British Wightman Cup team, gave Miss Evert a good battle in both sets. She took a 2-0 lead at the start of the match and made it 4-2 before Chris ran four straight games to win the set.

Miss Burton held leads of 1-0 and 3-2 in the second set before Miss Evert asserted herself.

Goven, who upset two-time clay court champion Cliff Richey *in a marathon semifinal match* yesterday, was tired today, missing several baseline volleys that had been his strong point all week.

Stewart 2d But Nears Prix Title

Peterson Takes Race in Austria

From Wire Dispatches

ZELTWEG, Austria, Aug. 19.—Ronnie Peterson of Sweden won the Austrian Grand Prix today, but runner-up Jackie Stewart of Scotland virtually clinched his third Formula One drivers' title. Both men benefited from the bad luck of reigning world champion Emerson Fittipaldi, who dropped out five laps before the finish with a big lead.

The dramatic turn to this 199-mile race came on the 50th lap after Fittipaldi and Peterson had moved well ahead of the field in their black and gold Lotus cars.

Fittipaldi, who recovered from a slow start to take the lead on the 15th lap from teammate Peterson, said after the race: "That's motor racing. But at least I'm happy that Ronnie won.

"It was a broken fuel pipe in the 50th lap that got me out of the race after the car had been going beautifully all the way."

With only three grand prix left, Stewart, 34, winner of the drivers' title in 1969 and 1971, has 66 points.

François Cevert, who dropped out about 10 minutes after the start, is still second in the Formula One ratings with 45 points. Fittipaldi is third with 42 points.

Stewart, who drove a Tyrrell-Ford, said he was "very pleased" with the result.

"I am very pleased I have won the world title again," he said. "Nothing short of a disaster can keep me from taking it."

The Scotsman has never finished better than seventh in four previous grand prix races on the Oesterreichring.

"It was about time I did something better on this circuit," Stewart said. "It took me some time before I got closer to the leading Lotus cars but on the last laps I was certain I would gain the necessary world rating points. Everything was going beautifully for me."

Fittipaldi said, "I just had to drive home the car on the last five laps when the gasoline supply suddenly broke down. It was my last chance to defend my world title. Now I will have time to prepare the next season."

Peterson, scoring his second grand prix victory this season, covered the 199 miles in 1 hour 28.48. Stewart clocked 1:28.57 and Carlos Pace of Brazil was third in 1:29.35.

The BRM team took places four to six, with Carlos Reuteman of Argentina followed by Frenchman Jean-Pierre Beltoise and Clay Regazzoni of Switzerland.

DRIVERS' STANDINGS

	Points
1. Jackie Stewart, Scotland	66
2. François Cevert, France	45
3. Emerson Fittipaldi, Brazil	42
4. Ronnie Peterson, Sweden	34
5. Denny Hulme, N. Z.	23
Peter Revson, U.S.	23
7. Jackie Ickx, Belgium	12
8. Carlos Reutemann, Argentina	11
9. James Hunt, Britain	8
10. Carlos Pace, Brazil	7

Royals' Wright Hurt

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 19 (UPI).—Righthanded reliever Ken Wright was placed on the 21-day disabled list Friday by the Kansas City Royals and was replaced by a rookie purchased from a Ohama, Neb., farm-team. He had a 6-5 won-lost in 23 games and a *4.54 earned run* average. The Royals purchased Barry Raziano, 26, a right-handed reliever, from Omaha. It will be his first time in the major leagues.

Jackson at 100 Mark in RBI as A's Win

OAKLAND, Aug. 19 (UPI).—Reggie Jackson's 30th homer, a three-run shot sending his major-league runs-batted-in total to 101 and Bert Campaneris's key double in the seventh inning powered Oakland to a 6-3 victory over the Milwaukee Brewers yesterday and extended the A's lead in the American League West to two games.

Jackson, hitting at a .300 clip with 15 RBIs in his last eight games, homered off loser Jim Slaton in the first inning after a walk and the first of Bill North's four singles.

But the A's needed Campaneris's double to snap a 3-3 tie in the seventh. His two-bagger drove in North, who had singled. Oakland picked up another run in the inning on an infield hit by Sal Bando and two walks off reliever Ed Rodriguez.

Saturday

Rollie Fingers, making his 10th consecutive scoreless appearance of the month, got the victory in relief and now has a 5-6 won-lost record.

Yanks 5, Rangers 3

At Texas, home runs by Roy White and Graig Nettles and the relief pitching of Lindy McDaniel gave the New York Yankees a 5-3 victory over the Rangers. White hit his 15th homer in the first inning to give the Yankees a 1-0 lead, and Nettles belted his 18th, with a man aboard, in the fifth to help George Medich to his 10th victory against six losses.

Angels 4, Tigers 1

Bill Singer tossed a five-hitter to win his first game since July 20th and pitched California to a 4-1 home victory over Detroit. The loss was the fourth in a row for the Tigers and dropped them 2 1/2 games behind Baltimore in the American League East.

Singer, who had lost five straight games, struck out nine and walked four in posting his 16th victory against 10 losses. It was his third victory in as many decisions against Detroit this year.

Indians 5, Twins 0

Designated-hitter Dave Duncan, making his first appearance at the plate since June 28, belted a three-run homer and Gaylord Perry tossed a three-hitter to lead Cleveland to a 5-0 home victory over Minnesota.

Duncan, who was taken off the disabled list just before the game, gave Perry all the runs he needed in the first inning by smacking his 13th homer, following walks to Oscar Gamble and John Ellis. Perry struck out six and walked three in picking up his 13th victory against 16 losses.

Orioles 3, White Sox 0

At Baltimore, home runs by Merv Rettenmund and Don Baylor supported the five-hit pitching of Mike Cuellar and sparked the Orioles to a 3-0 victory over the Chicago White Sox for their fifth consecutive triumph.

Cuellar, 11-13, struck out six in besting Terry Forster, who also allowed only five hits in dropping his fifth game in nine decisions. Forster allowed only two hits until Mark Belanger singled with two out in the seventh and Rettenmund followed with his ninth homer. It was the fourth homer *for Rettenmund in his last nine* games.

Red Sox 8, Royals 5

At Boston, Rick Miller drove in three runs with a pair of doubles and Carl Yastrzemski knocked home two as the Red Sox beat Kansas City, 8-5. The Royals scored two runs in the sixth on Amos Otis's 24th homer, with Cookie Rojas aboard.

Padres 4, Cards 3

In the National League, Clarence Gaston scored on a balk by reliever Orlando Pena in the eighth inning to give San Diego a 4-3 road victory over East Division-leading St. Louis, which suffered its 11th loss in its last 12 games.

Pirates 6, Giants 5

Willie Stargell belted his 35th homer, a three-run shot which highlighted a four-run first inning, as Pittsburgh scored a 6-5 home victory over San Francisco. The victory went to Nelson Briles, 12-11, who needed help from Luke Walker and Dave Giusti.

Astros 3, Phils 2

At Houston, Lee May hit a two-run homer in the fourth inning to give the Astros a 3-2 victory over Philadelphia. Roger Metzger led off the fourth with a walk and scored on Bob Watson's double. May followed with his 19th homer. Jim Ray, who took over for starter Dave Roberts in the first when Roberts left with an upset stomach, pitched 4 2/3 innings of five-hit ball to pick up his sixth victory in seven decisions.

Mets 12, Reds 1

At New York, John Milner had four hits, including his second grand slam homer of the season, and Don Hahn hit a three-run homer to power the Mets over Cincinnati, 12-1, behind Jon Matlack, who pitched his fifth consecutive *complete game.*

Cubs 2, Dodgers 1

Billy Williams, continuing his hot streak, hit a two-run homer to enable Burt Hooton and the Chicago Cubs to score a 2-1 home triumph over Los Angeles.

Aaron Sets Extra-Base Mark As He Moves 10 Behind Ruth

From Wire Dispatches

MONTREAL, Aug. 19.—Hank Aaron hit a home run Friday night and last night to set a major league record for extra base hits and move within 10 homers of Babe Ruth's career mark.

Aaron hit No. 704 last night, his 21st of the season, for his 1,378th extra base hit, moving him ahead of Stan Musial on the all-time list. The eighth-inning blast, Aaron's third homer in the last three games, helped his Atlanta Braves to a 3-1 victory over the Montreal Expos. A capacity crowd, celebrating the Expos' fifth birthday, saw the feat by the 39-year-old slugger who has picked up the pace in pursuit of Ruth's mark of 714.

On Friday night, Aaron hit No. 703 but it wasn't enough for the Braves, who lost, 8-7. Aaron has now hit 30 or more homers in a season 15 times.

When questioned about breaking Ruth's record this year, Aaron answered, "I guess I've messed up all those computers again. Only last week they said I'll never do it this year but here I am collecting three home runs in three consecutive games. Who knows, maybe this will be the year."

Hebner Homers

Pirates' Rooker Blanks Giants and Marichal

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 19 (UPI).—Rich Hebner and Manny Sanguillen each drove in two runs and Jim Rooker fired a five-hitter today as the Pittsburgh Pirates blanked the San Francisco Giants, 5-0.

Rooker fanned five and walked one en route to his sixth victory against four losses while Juan Marichal, 10-9, was tagged with the loss.

Hebner and Al Oliver slugged consecutive homers in the first inning and the Pirates added another run in the fifth on singles by Dal Maxvill Rooker and Hebner.

Singles by Willie Stargell and Richie Zisk chased Marichal in the sixth inning and Sanguillen greeted reliever Jim Willoughby with a two-run double.

Mets 2, Reds 1

At New York, left-hander Jerry Kosman spaced six hits and struck out six as the Mets nipped Cincinnati, 2-1. Koosman ended a personal five-game losing streak on Bud Harrelson's run-scoring double in the eighth inning. Don Hahn opened the eighth with a single, was sacrificed to second by Koosman and scored when Pete Rose misjudged Harrelson's fly.

Dodgers 2, Cubs 1

At Chicago, Joe Ferguson belted a two-run homer with two out in the ninth inning to lift Los Angeles to a 2-1 triumph over the Cubs and spoil a 13-strikeout performance by Rick Reuschel.

Reuschel, who did not give up a hit through the first seven innings, gave up his third safety, to Bill Buckner, with one out in the ninth. Willie Davis then flied out for the second out before Ferguson ripped his 19th homer, against the top of the second centerfield bleachers, to send Reuschel to his 12th loss against 12 victories.

Phils 5, Astros 3

At Houston, Bill Robinson hit a grand slam home run and drove in another run with a sacrifice fly to lead Philadelphia to a 5-3 victory over the Astros. The third-inning blast was the first grand slam homer of Robinson's major league career and his second homer in two days, boosting his season's total to 18.

Wayne Twitchell, now 12-5, defeated Houston for the third time this year against no defeats. He struck out eight and walked four.

Expos 3, Braves 1

Alan Foster stopped San Diego on seven hits and St. Louis scored an unearned run in the first inning for a 1-0 home victory. A throwing error by Padres' shortstop Dwain Anderson, a former Cardinal, enabled Bake McBride to score from second base with the game's only run. The victory was only the second in the last 13 games for the National League Eastern Division-leading Cardinals.

Reds 4, Royals 3

In the American League, Luis Aparicio singled in one run and scored another and Bill Lee won his 13th game on his seventh try to pace Boston to a 4-3 home victory over Kansas City and a sweep of their three-game series. The Red Sox scored their first two runs in the third inning when Dwight Evans walked, advanced on a groundout and scored on Aparicio's hit. Aparicio, who went to second on the play at home on Evans, scored on Danny Cater's double.

Boston added unearned runs in the sixth and seventh innings. In the sixth, Carlton Fisk singled to left and took second on Lou Piniella's fielding error. Rick Miller followed with a run-scoring single. In the seventh, first baseman Kurt Bevaqua misplayed Orlando Cepeda's soft liner, allowing Tommy Harper, who had singled, to score.

Indians 5, Twins 3

Buddy Bell belted a three-run homer and reliever Ken Sanders put down a Minnesota rally in the eighth to give Cleveland a 5-3 home victory over the Twins in the first game of a doubleheader.

Bell, who extended his hitting streak to nine games, snapped a 2-2 tie in the fifth by smacking his ninth homer after Jack Brohamer singled and Frank Duffy was hit by a pitched ball.

The Twins jumped to a 2-0 lead in the second against starter Tom Timmerman when Jim Holt singled and Larry Hisle drilled his 11th homer.

Banks, Goalie Of England, Quits

LONDON, Aug. 19 (AP).—Gordon Banks, one of the world's best goalkeepers, announced yesterday he was retiring from soccer because of an eye injury received in an auto accident 10 months ago.

Banks, 34, was at the height of his career as England's national goalie when he lost the sight of his right eye in a collision last October.

After extensive hospital treatment, he made an effort to return to top flight soccer with Stoke City. But after going on a tour to Australia and New Zealand with his club, he said his reactions were no longer fast enough for a goalkeeper.

"I've tried tremendously hard since I came out of hospital and it is just a matter of being so close and yet so far away," said Banks.

British Fight Board Takes Duran's Title

LONDON, Aug. 19 (UPI).—The British Boxing Board of Control has announced it has withdrawn recognition of Panama's Roberto Duran as World Boxing Association lightweight champion.

The decision, taken after consultation with the New York State Athletic Commission, followed the commission's allegation he violated a contract to defend his title against Britain's Ken Buchanan, who lost his crown to Duran in June, 1972.

Baseball Deals

NATIONAL LEAGUE

LOS ANGELES—Signed Bill Taylor, outfielder and No. 1 choice in June free-agent draft, to 1974 Quad Cities contract (Class A farm in Midwest

Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

Friday's Games

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Los Angeles ..... 000 001 000—1 3 1
Chicago ..... 002 120 00x—5 9 0
Messersmith, Downing (8), Hough (8) and Ferguson; Bonham, Locker (9) and Hundley. W—Bonham (5-4). L—Messersmith (11-8). HR—Williams (15th).
Philadelphia ..... 300 100 202—8 10 2
Houston ..... 110 100 000—3 9 2
Carlton (11-14) and Boone; Wilson, Crawford (7), Forsch (7), Dierker (8), Griffin (9) and Jutze. L—Wilson (9-13). HR—Carlton (3d), Watson (11th), Montanez (8th).
San Fran. ..... 001 101 200—5 11 0
Pittsburgh ..... 000 000 300—3 5 0
Bryant, Sosa (7) and Rader; Moose, Johnson (7), Giusti (8) and Sanguillen. W—Bryant (18-8). L—Moose (7-11). HR—McCovey 2 (22d, 23d), Thomasson (3d).
Atlanta ..... 010 001 005—7 10 1
Montreal ..... 000 010 102—4 11 1
Schueler, Devine (6), Nelbauer (7), House (7), Lemongello (9), Frisella (9) and Casanova, Dietz (9); Renko, Marshall (8), Walker (9) and Boccabella. W—Walker (5-4). L—Frisella (1-2). HR—Aaron (30th).
Cincinnati ..... 000 000 001 1—2 6 0
New York ..... 000 100 000 0—1 7 0
Gullett, Borbon (8) and Plummer; Bench (10); Stone, Parker (9) and Grote. W—Borbon (6-4). L—Parker (7-3). HR—Mays (5th), King (4th).
San Diego ... 010 010 000 000 2—4 9 0
St. Louis ..... 000 000 101 000 0—2 12 0
Kirby, Caldwell (8), Corkins (9), Romo (12) and Kendall; Cleveland, Sosa (8), Folkers (9), Segui (10) and Simmons. W—Corkins (5-7). L—Segui (5-4).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Chicago ..... 000 000 002—2 5 1
Baltimore ..... 010 100 10x—3 9 0
Bahnsen (15-14) and Herrmann; Palmer, Jackson (9) and Williams. W—Palmer (15-6).
Kansas City ... 000 004 000—4 7 2
Boston ..... 100 140 00x—6 12 3
Drago, Garber (4) and Healy; Moret, Pattin (6) and Fisk. W—Moret (7-6). L—Drago (12-12). HR—McRae (8th).
Minnesota ..... 200 021 000—14 15 2
Cleveland ..... 000 002 000—2 7 2
Blyleven (15-12) and Roof; Bosman, Wilcox (2), Lamb (3), Kekich (8) and Ellis. L—Bosman (3-13). HR—Terrell (13th), Roof (1st), Oliva 2 (13th, 14th).
Milwaukee ..... 000 010 010—2 6 0
Oakland ..... 002 100 00x—3 9 1
Colborn (15-8) and Porter; Holtzman, Rogers (9) and Fosse. W—Holtzman (18-10). HR—Scott (18th), D. Johnson (17th).
New York ..... 010 000 000—1 9 1
Texas ..... 000 031 12x—8 13 0
McDowell, Buskey (5) and Munson; Clyde, Brown (8) and Billings. W—Clyde (4-4). L—McDowell (5-5). HR—Nelson (5th).
Detroit ..... 001 000 010—2 5 2
California ..... 240 102 01x—10 15 0
Fryman, Strahler (2), Scherman (7), Farmer (8) and Freehan; Ryan (14-14) and Torborg. L—Fryman (5-8). HR—Robinson (23d), Epstein (7th), Stanley (14th).

Saturday's Games

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Los Angeles ..... 001 000 000—1 7 0
Chicago ..... 000 002 00x—2 7 1
Osteen, Rau (5) and Ferguson; Hooton (10-11) and Hundley. L—Osteen (14-6). HR—Cey (11th), Williams (16th).
Cincinnati ..... 000 000 001—1 10 0
New York ..... 021 001 01x—12 16 0
Norman, Nelson (3), Tomlin (4), McGlothlin (7) and Bench; Matlack (10-15) and Grote. L—Norman (10-11). HR—Hahn (2d), Milner (21st).
Atlanta ..... 020 000 010—3 8 0
Montreal ..... 000 001 000—1 4 0
Morton, J. Niekro (8) and Diets, Casanova (8); Rogers, Scott (9) and Bocabella. W—Morton (11-9). L—Rogers (4-2). HR—Garr (9th), Aaron (21st).
Philadelphia ... 000 200 000—2 7 0
Houston ..... 000 320 00x—5 5 1
Lonborg, Scarce (7), Diorio (7) and Boone; Roberts, Ray (1), Forsch (6) and Edwards. W—Ray (5-1). L—Lonborg (10-6). HR—B. Robinson (17th), May (19th).
San Diego ..... 000 002 020—4 10 0
St. Louis ..... 200 010 000—3 9 1
Troedson, Arlin (7), Caldwell (8) and Kendall; Nagy, Penа (8), Hrabosky (9) and Simmons. W—Arlin (8-11). L—Pena (2-3).
San Fran. ..... 000 001 211—5 9 0
Pittsburgh ..... 400 110 00x—6 12 3
Barr, Willoughby (4), McMahon (6), Moffitt (8) and Rader; Briles, Walker (7), Giusti (8) and May. W—Briles (12-11). L—Barr (8-13). HR—Stargell (35th), Bonds (33d).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Kansas City ... 000 102 002—5 14 2
Boston ..... 000 302 00x—5 10 2
Splittorff, Raziano (8), Bird (6) and Healy; Pole, Bolin (9) and Montgomery. W—Pole (2-1). L—Splittorff (16-8). HR—Otis (24th).
Milwaukee ..... 010 100 100—3 9 0
Oakland ..... 200 000 21x—6 12 1
Slaton, Short (7), Ed. Rodriguez (7) and Porter; Odom, Fingers (7) and Tenace. W—Fingers (5-6). L—Slaton (8-11). HR—Jackson (30th), Briggs (15th).
Minnesota ..... 000 000 000—0 2 0
Cleveland ..... 310 000 10x—5 10 1
Woodson, Campbell (2), Fife (4), Bane (7), Albury (8) and Roof, Misterwald (8); Ferry (15-16) and Ellis. L—Woodson (10-8). HR—Duncan (13th).
Chicago ..... 000 000 000—0 5 0
Baltimore ..... 000 000 21x—3 5 0
Forster (4-5) and Brinkman, Downing (8); Cuellar (11-12) and Etchebarren. HR—Rettenmund (9th), Baylor (7th).
Detroit ..... 000 000 010—1 5 0
California ..... 110 002 00x—4 10 0
Coleman, Scherman (7), Hiller (8) and Freehan; Singer (16-10) and Torborg. L—Coleman (18-11).
New York ..... 110 020 100—5 15 1
Texas ..... 000 010 200—3 8 3
Medich, McDaniel (7) and Munson; Merritt, Hudson (7) and Billings. W—Medich (10-8). L—Merritt (4-9). HR—White (15th), Nettles (18th).

More Sports News On Page 9

Observer

Feathering the Nest

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—*On Sunday,* we had fried chicken for dinner. Monday, we had roast chicken.

Tuesday, we had fricassee of chicken with a dumpling.

At lunch Wednesday we had chicken soup and at dinner, chicken Marengo.

Baker

Thursday for dinner we had chicken cacciatore.

Friday, chicken Tetrazzini.

"If Dad would get up in time to get to the supermarket before all the hamburger sells out," said Bernard, "we would not have to eat all this chicken."

That was Saturday at dinner when we were eating the chicken chasseur. "Hush, child," said Mother, who knew that Dad had indeed risen before the early morning hamburger sellout on two or three occasions.

In the struggle at the meat counter, though, Dad had proven too timid to strike the women he would have had to knock down to reach the hamburger. Mother feared that if this were noticed at the meat counter, somebody would say Dad was chicken and he might be baked with mushrooms, slivered almonds, chopped parsley, paprika and two tablespoons of Grand Marnier, with none of us ever learning what had happened to him.

* * *

Mother could not fight at the market because she always sat up all night thinking of fresh ways to cook chicken and was exhausted by sunrise.

Sunday we had fried chicken for dinner.

Monday, we had roast chicken.

There were angry mutterings, as in "Mutiny on the Bounty" starring Clark Gable. Why was *it always fried chicken on Sunday* and roast chicken on Monday? people asked

Why couldn't it be roast chicken on Sunday and fried chicken on Monday?

Did Mother have to sit up all night to decide that fried chicken would be Sunday's dish and roast chicken Monday's?

On Wednesday, Mother shamed the malcontents into silence with a chopped chicken liver salad.

Thursday, we had chicken with rice.

* * *

Friday, chicken curry.

Saturday, chicken croquettes.

Sunday, chicken hash.

Monday at lunch, we were having an omelet with chicken livers when Clara noticed that *tiny little* chicken feathers had begun to grow along the backs of grandfather's hands.

Nobody said anything because we did not want to embarrass grandfather and because, with eggs costing a *dollar* a dozen and up, he might turn into a profitable enterprise if things developed as it appeared *they* might.

Tuesday, we had chicken in pot.

Wednesday, chicken loaf.

Thursday, chicken rolls.

There was a scene Friday night. "You know I can't stand chicken Kiev!" Aunt Dora wept. "Chicken Florentine, yes. Indian chicken, fine. Mexican chicken, all right, even chicken tamale pie I can take," flapping her wings angrily at Mother.

* * *

The cat, who was sick and tired of chicken, threw a half eaten drumstick at her, because of his special loathing for chicken tamale pie. It missed Aunt Dora and hit the pineapple in Mother's Hawaiian centerpiece, which gave her an idea, so that she did not have to sit up all that night.

Saturday, we had chicken in a pineapple shell.

Sunday, neither Aunt Dora nor grandfather could be persuaded to come down to dinner, which was fried chicken. They were both roosting in the attic beams.

That was when somebody suggested fish. Monday, we had fried fish. Tuesday, roast fish. Wednesday, a fricassee of fish with a dumpling. At lunch Wednesday, we had fish soup and at dinner, fish Marengo. Thursday for dinner we had fish cacciatore. Friday, fish Tetrazzini. By that time fish prices were higher than eggs. By Saturday, after a fish chasseur, we were priced out of the market.

On Sunday, we had fried chicken.

30 Picasso Prints Stolen in France

AVIGNON, France, Aug. 19 (Reuters).—Thirty Picasso prints valued at 500,000 francs were stolen from a chateau near here yesterday, the police said.

The prints were taken from the Chateau de Simiane by two thieves, the police said. They reported that one thief had hidden in the chateau overnight and let his accomplice in through a window.

The police said the prints, lent by a gallery in Paris for an exhibition at the chateau, were not fully insured.

Mrs. Trudeau Moves Slowly Into Spotlight

By William Borders

OTTAWA (NYT).—The parties, parades and airport ceremonies surrounding the Commonwealth conference and two visits by Queen Elizabeth II this summer have given the Canadian public and Mrs. Pierre Elliott Trudeau their first real chance to get to know each other, and the public, at least, seems delighted.

"We've got a little queen of our own," said a man standing behind a rope at the Ottawa airport last month, as Margaret Trudeau, fiddling girlishly with the fashionably long string of pearls around her neck, and her husband, the prime minister, waited for Queen Elizabeth's airplane to land.

Glamorous and vivacious, with short brown hair and an elfin smile, the 24-year-old first lady of Canada jealously guards her privacy, but in recent months she has begun *to yield* a *bit more* of herself to the public.

In the early days of her marriage, Mrs. Trudeau was seldom seen in public, not even at the sort of events to which politicians take their wives, and little was known about her or what she was doing. It once took the prime minister's office 24 hours to answer a reporter's request for her birth date, simply because no one could find the information anywhere.

In contrast to the routine of an American office-holder's wife, Mrs. Trudeau gave no interviews and almost never appeared alone to cut a ribbon or to pour a cup of tea.

Last year, when President and Mrs. Nixon came to Canada, no one here was particularly surprised that Mrs. Trudeau was not at the airport with her 53-year-old husband to greet them.

But this year, as the Commonwealth prime ministers and royalty have streamed in and out of town, she has been beside her husband more and more often. She chats more easily at formal dinners and large receptions, and a month ago she talked frankly in the first full interview she has given.

"Pierre doesn't have any expectations of me to always be at his side, and I don't have any expectations of him to always be at mine," she told a reporter for the Toronto Star, Canada's largest newspaper. "We really do our own trips and when we do come together and share—and have our marriage thing and be a family—it's very *beautiful. But it's not all the time."*

The Trudeaus have a son, Justin, 19 months old, and are expecting a second child in December. Justin seems amiable in his many *public appearances, and showing him off has put Mrs. Trudeau more* and more in the public eye.

It has also helped humanize the image of the prime minister, whose own urge for keeping separate his public and his private *life* carried over to his wedding March 4, 1971, which he kept so secret that he would tell aides only that he was going skiing "somewhere in Canada."

Nods of Approval

When the Commonwealth leaders and their wives went off to the Laurentian mountains for a weekend break in the conference, Mrs. Trudeau took *Justin along, tossing him here and there for* photographers. At one point she dressed him in a shirt that said, "Hi, my name is Justin, I can't talk yet." When Justin took it off and went into the pool naked, she joined England's Prime Minister Edward Heath, and others who had been watching, in laughing at her son's antics.

Before Mr. Trudeau's secret courtship of the former cabinet minister's daughter from Vancouver, he had well-publicized dates with other glamorous women, among them Barbra Streisand, but had no romance *steady* enough to satisfy his curious nation.

Now, crowds nod approvingly as Mr. and Mrs. Trudeau smile at each other in public.

The other night, the couple entertained the Commonwealth visitors at a concert in Ottawa's new arts center. They stood together to greet the other prime ministers one by one—he in a white dinner jacket, she in a long print dress with a plunging *neckline. In the* moments between arrivals, they unobtrusively would touch hands or giggle together at whispered jokes.



Canadian Press.

Margaret Trudeau dancing with her husband.

Mrs. Trudeau has a degree in political science and sociology and her husband is a former law professor.

A shared interest in William Blake, the mystical English poet, was one of the things they talked about in their first meeting, on a raft in a lagoon in Tahiti in 1967, when she was Margaret Sinclair, vacationing with her parents (her father, James, was minister of fisheries in the 1950s) and he, then minister of justice, was water-skiing.

She said that she regarded Blake as "the strongest influence in my mind of anyone I studied" at Simon Fraser University in British Columbia. Why?

"Because he looked at things in such a totally revolutionary way —I mean not partially, not just revolutionary politically, but just totally looking at things in terms of being innocent, being giving, being spontaneous, loving and living now."

Her seriousness is one of the things that Canadians are just learning about Mrs. Trudeau. They're also discovering the country girl who's comfortable in blue jeans and a rumpled shirt, the nutrition enthusiast who forbids her son white sugar and who strained his baby food herself, the convert to her husband's Roman Catholicism who is intensively studying French even though his English is flawless.

And if she still makes no secret of her reluctance about the role politics places her in, her admirers say, she is at least adapting to it.

"I sort of feel right now that we are in some kind of vacuum—Pierre and I—in a very lovely bubble, except for his job," she told the Star. "The so-called glamorous trappings of this life don't fit in with my values."

But, she continued, "We still don't feel that we possess one *another—it's another kind of understanding.* I like *time on my own* and I'm quite independent. I don't need him to fill my hours to feel useful."

PEOPLE: *Something Was Missing, So Sinatra Returns*

Retirement "wasn't all I thought it would be," said Frank **Sinatra**, and so he *is doing a television* special for an undisclosed sum which a spokesman described as "unquestionably the highest ever paid a performer for a single television show." Two years ago, *Sinatra said that* he was withdrawing from show business for "reflection, reading and self-*examination*" *but Friday found* him shuffling through a soft-shoe routine with **Gene Kelly**, *his only guest on the show,* which is to be aired Nov. 18 on NBC. If Sinatra, 57, had trouble with *keeping up with* the footwork of Kelly, who will turn 61 Thursday, the dancer had this com*plaint* about the singing part: "The high notes are tough." The pair last appeared together in *1948 in the movie* "On the Town."

* * *

SATISFIED: **Ben Nakagawa**, *the president* of Seattle's chapter of the Japanese-American Citizens' League and Seattle Scout Troup 53, with an apology **Bob Hope** made for using the word "Jap" in a joke (People, Aug. 13) at the recent Boy Scout Jamboree in Idaho. The use of the word was verified in a tape recording made by a Scout, **Don Winder** of Edmonds, Wash. "My personal regret is that this one unfortunate incident overshadows the heartfelt tribute extended to the Boy Scouts by Mr. Hope," Grant Ward, public relations man for the comedian, wrote to Nakagawa.

* * *

HOSPITAL ROUNDS: Heart specialist **Paul Dudley White**, 87, was listed in fair condition after undergoing surgery Friday for the removal of a small blood clot from his brain. White entered Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston last Monday after suffering a mild stroke, his second in two months. General of the **Army Omar N. Bradley**, 80, spent much of Saturday watching television as he continued to recover from surgery at the *University of* California at Los Angeles Hospital. Bradley, admitted to the hos*pital last Monday, underwent sur*gery on Thursday to prevent recurrent blood clots from flowing into his lungs, doctors said. The clots were the result of a weakness left by a football injury at West Point some 60 years ago, they said. Sweden's **King Gustav VI Adolf**, 90, was hospitalized Saturday for intestinal problems in Helsingborg, near his summer residence Solfiero, his court announced. The king suffered some internal bleeding and has been given blood transfusions. But, a court adjutant said Sunday, his condition is excellent and the king, whose personal physician was flown from Stockholm, is expected to stay in the hospital for a week.

* * *

Actor **Raymond Burr** *will* probably be hospitalized in Lajes in the Azores for two more weeks, authorities at the U.S. Air Force Hospital said Friday. Burr, 56, collapsed a week ago Friday aboard a Portuguese airliner as he was about to return to the United States. Officials said he may have had a heart attack or be suffering from exhaustion. He has been undergoing medical tests.

* * *

Meanwhile, Italian actor-director **Vittorio de Sica**, 72, is undergoing treatment in a Geneva hospital but hospital officials refused to describe his condition. De Sica flew to Geneva Friday with producer **Carlo Ponti** and was taken immediately to the hospital, a spokesman said, adding, "We have not been authorized by Mr. de Sica to say anything, and we are not going to do so." De Sica was working on a film, "The Voyage," with **Richard Burton** and **Sophia Loren** when he was taken ill. Back in Italy, director **Franco Zeffirelli** said that he had held talks with Ponti about a possible substitute film for the two stars. Ponti responded: "If there was one time when he should have kept quiet, this is it... It is unforgivable that somebody... should profit from the moment in order to give himself publicity..." Ponti said that he will wait until Wednesday, "when the tests have established Vittorio de Sica's state of health, before making any decision."

* * *

TIRED: "I just can't wait to get to sleep," said **Janet Reeves**, 16, who became Miss American Teenager in the small hours of Saturday. Miss Reeves, a high school student of Columbus, Ga., was "thrilled," but a delay in videotaping of the 14th annual pageant, to be broadcast Sept. 8, left the 46 contestants sleepy. **Lucy Sanders**, 21, spent three and one-half hours in Eagle Pond near Epping Forest near Wanstead, England, Saturday, while a crowd of 100, five police cars, two ambulances and a few firemen looked on. Miss Sanders had decided to cool off on a hot day with a dip in the pond—clad only in her bra. After the crowd gathered, she was too embarrassed to come out of the water until exhaustion overcame timidity. She was taken to a hospital for a checkup. "*It's a free country* and we couldn't stop her having a swim," a police *spokesman said.* "*Police were called in case any*thing happened to her."

* * *

WINNERS: **Kelly McClain**, 9, who, with a little help from his father, took a 34 3/8-inch cucumber from Bennington, Kan., to Salina Saturday to win $7 in the third annual Heaviest Tomato-Longest *Cucumber Contest.* **Sabrina Olsen**, 4, of New Cambria, won first place in the tomato category with a *vegetable weighing 13.1 ounces.*

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

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